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The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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MORNING EDITION.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 2-30 P. M. 1909.				
16th Jan	MARMORA	10505	INDIA	7911
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000		
30th "	PERSIA	7951	VICTORIA	9927
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6000		
13th "	ARCADIA	9603	MOREA	11000
20th "	SALSETTE	6000		
27th "	CALEDONIA	7858		
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9971		
13th "	EGYPT	7912		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7908		
3rd Apl.	BRITANNIA	6523		
3rd "	MACEDONIA	10513		
10th "	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9365
8th "	CALEDONIA	7858		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912		

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2-P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

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DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

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	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brindisi	440	704	255	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	925	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	617	792	462	704
London overland viâ Genoa or Marseilles returning viâ Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*930	489	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	—

* Retaining Return to Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers	Class	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
				1909
A. Trafford Hall	..	Jan 18	Feb 16	.....
C. City of Calcutta	...	Feb. 12	Mch. 23	.....
C. City of London	...	Feb. 15	Apr. 6	.....
C. City of Manchester	...	Mch. 4	.....	Apl. 3
C. City of Karachi	...	Mch. 25	.....	Apl. 27
A. Trafford Hall	...	Apl 23	May 12	.....
C. City of Glasgow	...	May 20	.....	June 9

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers
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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time. Route—viâ. about
LHASA	2,171	Mon 18th Jan.	11 a.m. P D & C*
DWARKA	1,695	Thur 14th Jan.	9 a. m. Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,171	Sat, 16th Jan.	6 a. m. † (direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 18th Jan, calling at (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Bussrah, also taking Passenger and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad,

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "LOODIANA," 3,270 tons, sailing on or about 17th Jan

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY,
14th January, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Saretge	21st Jan. 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apl. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	13th May "
SYDNEY	4,118	Rebufat	10th June "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the American Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	29th Jan. 1909.
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	26th Feb. 1909.

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD.
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons	Captain	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4,262	M. Dubcovich	16th Jan. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Radosich	1st Feb. 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gilthner	16th Feb 1909
KORNER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,262	M. Dubcovich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Radosich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gilthner	16th Apr 1909
KORRBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,262	M. Dubcovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Radosich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* F. FERDINAND	6,046	R Nitsche	28th Jan 1909
* PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	28th Feb, 1909
* SILESIA	3,150	F. Radonicich	28th Mar. 1909
* VORWARTS	5,990	B. Belnarz	27th Apr, 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,383	G. Radoich	29th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN viâ COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
VORWARTS	5,990	B. Bednarz	28th Jan. 1909

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to the

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Sassoon House 91, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers	Tons.	Captain.	Leave.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm Kelso	15th Jan 09
CASTALIA	6388	J Hamilton	27th " "
BRITANNIA	3069	R. J. Garrick	5th Feb "
HYSIA	6500	A. Haig	27th February, 1909
MASILIA	8091	J. Thomson	15th March, 1909.
OLYMPIA	5154	A. Tait	27th March, 1909,
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. P. Osborne, R.N.R.	16th April, 1909
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	28th April, 1909,
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	15th May, 1909,
HYSIA	6500	A. Haig	26th May, 1909.

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	385
Bombay to Portsaid	418
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across continent	653
Bombay to New York	792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1038

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Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
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HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

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Calcutta;	Rangoon.	Tientsin.
Mahwa.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Rangoon.	Soerabaya.	Kobe.
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CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 1,75,000

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Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryuku (Port Arthur)	
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SOLE AGENTS:
K. & S. MOTOR COY,
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A Food of great nutritive value which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.
When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.
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All sizes, widths and bores.

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NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the PROPERTY and CREDITS of HARRY WILLIAM WILLIAMS, deceased, lately Manager of the Eastern Branch of Reuter's Telegram Company, Limited, at Bombay, who died at Bombay, on or about the 17th day of October, 1908, have been granted to our client Mr. GEORGE CARTER PLINSTON, one of the duly constituted Attorneys of MARY HELEN WILLIAMS, widow and the sole beneficiary under the Will of the said deceased. All those having claims against the Estate of the said deceased, are hereby required to make the same in writing to the Undersigned, as Attorneys for the said Mr. G. C. Plinston, on or before the 13th day of February, 1909, when the said Mr. G. C. Plinston will finally wind up the said Estate irrespective of any claims that may not be until then made.

All persons owing any money to the Estate of the said deceased are required also to pay the same to us as Attorneys for the said Mr. G. C. Plinston.—Dated this 13th day of January, 1909.

SMETHAM BYRNE & Co.,
Attorneys for Mr. G. C. PLINSTON.

NOTICE.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE is hereby given that for the financial Year 1909-10, the Managing Committee of the Bandra Municipality adopt the valuations contained in the Assessment Book for the year 1908-09 of all Houses and Buildings liable to the Annual Tax with such alterations as in particular cases are deemed necessary. Special notices of such alterations have been sent to the parties affected thereby.

The Assessment Book, or a copy thereof, may be inspected at the Bandra Municipal Office, during office hours on any working day.

All complaints against the Assessment must be made to the Managing Committee, by application, in writing before the 15th day of February, 1909.—Dated this 8th day of January, 1909.

E. A. CORKE,
Chairman,
Managing Committee,
Bandra Municipality.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of RAI DEVBAI LAKHOO, divorced wife of PURSHOTUM VEERJI, late of Morbi Pakhali, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased

LAKHOO DAHYABHAI, father of the abovenamed deceased, a Policeman, also of Morbi Pakhali, Hindoo Inhabitant, at present residing at Javeri Bazar without the Fort of Bombay, the Executor named in the Will ... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate of the Last Will and Testament.

WITNESS, Sir BASIL SCOTT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this eighth day of January, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and nine and in the Eighth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJJI,
The 8th day of January, 1909.
Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHERJEE & HIRABAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

AN EXHIBITION will be held in the TOWN HALL. Last day for receiving pictures, February 26th. For prospectus and particulars, apply to Prof. O. V. MULLER, M.A., Honorary Secretary, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

ARMY CLOTHING FACTORY, ALIPORE.

OFFERS are INVITED for the PURCHASE during the official year 1909-10, of UNASSORTED WOOLLEN and COTTON SWEEPINGS, from the Army Clothing Factory, Alipore. Quotations (price per lb. ex-godown), will be received up to the 15th February, 1909.

The successful offerer will have to execute a formal contract and lodge a security deposit of Rs. 500.

G. W. PALIN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Supdt. Army Clothing Factory, Alipore.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
10, BANK STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Land & Property at Worli, on Mahalaxmi Road.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 14th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. Mody and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Khoja Hajibhay Khaki, by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees under the indentures of mortgage and further charges respectively, dated 20th day of January, 1906, and 15th day of September 1908, the following property, viz:—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendri land or ground together with a shawl and five stable standing thereon situate lying and being at Worli, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4970 Square Yards or thereabouts, the Fazendars whereof are Sir Harkisondas Narottamdas, Knight, and Mr. Bhawandass Narottamdas, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Street Nos. 16a and 16b, and Ward Nos. 114 (2) and 114 (3) and bounded as follows—That is to say, on or towards the East by a public road from Breach Vellard to Worli, otherwise called Mahalaxmi Road, on or towards the west by the land of Hirjee Govindji, on or towards the north by the land of Abdool Habib, and on or towards the south by the property of Bhasker Rashunath.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Manchershah and Narandshankar, Solicitors for the mortgagees, at their Office Nos. 13-15, Military Square Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 14TH JANUARY, 1909.

Messrs. C. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS in ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are executed by an expert.

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AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

FROM TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, WE WILL EXHIBIT A

PUBLIC "SALAMELIK" AT THE HAMIDIE

In the Presence of the SULTAN ABDUL-HAMID.

Here we have a very interesting subject dealing with Turkey and comprising the following pictures:—
The gate of the Imperial Palace.
The troops keeping order and the crowd.
The Sultan driving to the Mosque with his Suite.
The woman of the Imperial Harem driving to the Mosque.
The celebrated Mosque Hamidie.
The Sultan Abdul-Hamid leaving the Mosque and returning to the Palace.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES, WITH

THE OLYMPIC GAMES AND THE MARATHON RACES

And many other films of the greatest interests never seen in Bombay.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAYS

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.), With the CLEAREST, STEADIEST and LARGEST LIVING PICTURES ever shown in India.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

NOTICE.

A GRAND SPECIAL PERFORMANCE will be given shortly in aid of the Sufferers by the terrible earthquake in SOUTHERN ITALY.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE

OPPOSITE THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, MAIDAN.

TO-DAY,

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAYS,

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 (S.T.)

The Alex's Chronophone has been generally acknowledged to have the largest screen, clearest light, and steadiest Pictures in Bombay.

This Week's Programme will contain entirely new Films, comic, dramatic and realistic, ever shown in Bombay.

DON'T MISS THE OPPORTUNITY,

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GRAND NEW YEAR'S FANCY DRESS BALL

IN ILLUMINATION GARDEN OF THE INSTITUTE,

TO-NIGHT,

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PRIZES will be given for the best original costumes.

Full Military Band, G. I. P., 50 Performers.

Special Late Trains to the City (Victoria Terminus, G. I. P. Rly.) and to Bandra (B. B. and C. I. Railway).

Electric Tram Cars pass the Gate.

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A. HARRISON,
Honorary Secretary.

ILLUSTRATED CONCERT.

EVENING CONCERT.
ILLUSTRATED BY LANTERN SLIDES.
Y. M. C. A. HALL.
WODEHOUSE ROAD.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 16TH, 1909, AT 9-30 P. M.

TICKETS.—Rs. 2, Re. 1.
Can be had at the Door.
PROGRAMMES, Price 2 Annas.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1.—Song.....Love's Old Sweet Song.....(Illustrated)
MRS. SHANKS,
2.—Song.....The Death of Nelson.....(Illustrated.)
MR. H. COMFORT,
3.—Piano Solo Fantasie Impromptu...Chopin.
MRS. BEN HICK.
4.—Song.....In Old Madrid.....(Illustrated.)
MR. B. GILLETT.
5.—Cornet Solo...The Lost Chord...(Illustrated.)
MR. RHENIUS.
6—Song.....Kathleen Mavourneen.....(Illustrated)
MRS. VALENTINI.

INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.

PART II.

1. Recitation...The Matinee Hat .....
MISS RUSSELL.
2. Violin Solo...Rondo ..... Beriot.
MR. PORTLOCK.
3. Song .....Fiddle and I .....(Illustrated.)
MR. SAUNDERS.
4. Song .....Robin Adair .....(Illustrated.)
MISS SPENCE.
5. Song .....Nearath .....(Illustrated.)
MR. B. GILLETT.

GOOD SAVE THE KING.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Therapion, particulars of which will be found in another column. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Velpeau, Malgaigne, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemanth, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that is merely the continuation of those whose approbation a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the fanciful philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some honest, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power of which could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the full drain of the corrupted blood in the system in one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is The New French Remedy Therapion, which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Therapion may be obtained, in England, direct from the proprietor, and of the principal Chemists and Medicinemen throughout the Colonies, India, China, Japan, &c., not even excluding such remote districts as Central Africa, the Fiji Islands, St. Helena, &c.—*Diamond fields Advertiser*, KIMBERLEY.

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MADAME
ALICE GOMEZ
GRAND CONCERT.
TOWN HALL.
TO-NIGHT, JANUARY 14TH, AT 9-30 P.M.

Kindly Assisted by
MR. H. W. INGLIS, MR. ADDLESTONE,
MISS LUCIE BARTON and MR. T. S. HAMILTON.

PROGRAMME.

Duo....."Rondo from Sonata in D."....Mozart.
MISS LUCIE BARTON and MR. T. S. HAMILTON.
Song....."I'll Sing thee Songs of Araby".....Clay.
Mr. W. H. INGLIS.
Songs.....{"When thy blue Eyes".....Lassen.
{"Chanson Espagnol".....Chaminade.
MADAME ALICE GOMEZ.
Song....."To Anthea".....Hatton.
MR. ADDLESTONE.
Song....."The Green Isle of Erin".....Bocckel.
MR. W. H. INGLIS.

PART II.

Duet....."O wert thou in the cauld blast."Mendelssohn.
MADAME GOMEZ AND MR. W. H. INGLIS.
Song....."The Devout Lover".....M. V. White.
MR. ADDLESTONE.
Piano Solo..." Three Pastels "—Clutsam.
Coquetry—Reflection—Frolic.
MR. T. S. HAMILTON.
Song....."To my Beloved".....Lehmann.
MADAME ALICE GOMEZ.
Song....."Angels Guard Thee".....Goddard.
MR. W. H. INGLIS.
Song....."Home Sweet Home... Bishop.
MADAME ALICE GOMEZ.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 5.
Plan at S. ROSE AND CO.

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PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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BOMBAY, Manager.

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Subscribed Capital ..... " 7,57,500
Reserve Fund ..... " 1,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

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They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
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JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. Dr. C. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 5 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection.) "KADI" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Opp. "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

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GUARANTEE—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Watan, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad. Postal and Telegraphic Information, Steamer Services and Mail Communications of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Mofut Annas; Annual Subscription Rs. 6 including Postage.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 3, Green Street, Fort.

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LAWS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" of the "WEEKLY EDITION," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 6 and higher.

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large quantities. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

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THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS, ("Boys' and Girls'"), RE-OPEN on FRIDAY, 15th January, at 10-30 A.M. Applications for admission will be received by the HEAD MASTER and the SISTER-IN-CHARGE, from this date.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," by Bonsey to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. As. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings, Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

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Efficacious because absolutely pure. English Oil. Not made of gelatine. All Chemists.
Insist on SAVARESSE'S

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.
Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Be sure you get N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus WILKINSON'S
Thomas Wilkinson
are upon every GENUINE bottle.
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD,
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.
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Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1
BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £18,332,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,25,00 000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907

ISSUED FOR.....£2,000,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £29,493,800

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.
A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

INSURANCES.

REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1907.

New Policies issued (net)	6,350 for £s.	1,979,720
New Premiums (1907)	"	90,402
Annual Income	"	1,405,958
Assets	"	9,820,266

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances with or without Medical Examination Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c. Apply—

CROFT MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	Payable at Death or at the end of 20 years.	Payable at Death or at the end of 25 years.	Age next Birthday.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	46 8	36 6	30 7	64 8	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 8	39 4	32 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	43 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 5	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 13	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED, CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. are the Sole Co's EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
CODES USED—A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
48 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

B.C.
"APENTA"
Natural Hungarian Aperient Water.
Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.
THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT.
For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, and GOUTY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Re. 2.

TO BE LET.

HONOURABLE Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL'S fully FURNISHED BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill, from 17th April to 31st October, 1909. For rent, &c., apply to

HORMUSJI SORABJI AND SONS,
Queen's Road, Bombay.

WANTED for Ahwaz, Persian Gulf. Experienced HOSPITAL ASSISTANT and DISPENSER. Several years' experience in dispensing essential. Punjab Mahomedan, of not more than 40—45 years of age, preferred. Two years' engagement. Salary 1st year Rs. 100, 2nd year Rs. 120 per mensem with living, travelling, and reasonable personal expenses. Knowledge, English essential. Apply stating particulars to Box No. 946, care of "Bombay Gazette."

GWALIOR STONE.

WHITE SAND STONE, BLOCKS AND SLABS for all building purposes; and ornamental stone carving of the finest workmanship at favourable rates.

SUPERINTENDENT,
Quarries, Gwalior, G. I.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

FOR SALE, LANDED ESTATE, at Dadar, Five minutes from both Railway Stations, consisting of land, admeasuring 6,000 square yards or thereabouts, with a double-storeyed Dwelling House and outhouses. Full particulars from

Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
Financial, and Estate Agents,
18, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

LT.-COL. W. writes:—"I have used the RAZOR and am delighted with the way it shaves." THE GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR Outfit consist of one handle, one stropping attachments one silvered-nickel frame and 7 razor steel blades, complete in leather covered case with snap clasp, R

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has for years maintained its reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR...
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

THE
Choice
OF A
Piano
is an important matter.

You want a really good reliable instrument at a fair price, which will not only please when new, but continue to do so for many years.

Rose & Co.,
Fort, BOMBAY,

Can guarantee satisfaction and offer you the fine pianos of
Erard, Knake, Steinway, Brinsmead, Bechstein, etc.

On special terms for cash or the easy payment system, also for monthly hire.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL
is allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your money in full refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Our highest grade English-made
Coventry Cycles,
warranted five to ten years, despatched direct from the factory to anyone on approval at less than lowest manufacturers' prices.
LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £9
Coaster Hubs, best makes of Tyres, Crabbe Inverted Lever Rim Brakes, variable gears and all latest improvements
PACKED AND DELIVERED FREE to any port in the world. We guarantee safe delivery.
Active Agents wanted in each district. Large profits easily made.
Write at once, using sufficient postage, for free art catalogues and our special offer on sample machine.
MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. 323 LIVERPOOL.

The Cake-making of to-day
is easily mastered when you have got into the way of using
'PAISLEY FLOUR'
(Trade Mark)
—the SURE Raising Powder.
And it is easy getting into the way. Mix one part 'Paisley Flour with eight parts ordinary flour, and proceed as usual. 'Paisley Flour' mixes more evenly than baking powders, and is an excellent raiser, therefore the result is an evenly raised light cake. And besides that 'Paisley Flour' gives an added fineness of texture and flavour.
'Paisley Flour' is made by Brown & Polson.
Many interesting recipes in every tin.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Wilson Line steamer Dido, 3,127 tons, Captain H. Ranton will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Dwarka 759 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush will sail to-day for Persian Gulf etc. with a general cargo and the following passengers: Messrs. P. L. Bowers, B. J. Berry, M. Alex, A. Sulzer, Mrs. Menezes and children, Mr. J. Latord, and 160 deck.

THE steamer Ailsacraig 2,166 tons, Captain A D Moody, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar and 12 deck passengers.

THE P and O Company's steamer Banca, 3,794 tons, Captain C J Benton, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain W H Rothwell arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Coast ports with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Wildman, Messrs Chapman, Cobman, Webster, Wilson, Mr and Mrs Rathborne and infant, Mr and Mrs Milne, Mr and Mrs Kennedy, Mrs Keilly, Miss E Jones, Miss G Jones, Miss Strip and 420 deck.

THE steamer Irismere, 2,326 tons, Captain J S Sedberg sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Minto Lt Comdr Willock .....R I Marine
H M S Sphinx Comdr S Litchford .....Royal Navy

IN STREAM.

R I M S Dufferin Comdr Willson .....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Comdr Dobson .....R I Marine
H M S Lapwing Lt Comdr A N Gouldsmith ...R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 13.

Ailsacraig.....2166 Moody .....G H Sidick
Ayuthia.....694 Curtis .....F F & Co
Arcadia .....3574 Hayward.....P & O Co
Bahadur .....2936 Cubbin .....T Morrison & Co
Brand .....1519 Evensen...W & A Graham & Co
Bedanm .....2949 Owen .....K Nixon & Co
Banca.....3794 Benton .....P & O Co
Congella.....2022 House .....R A Willis
Cintra .....1917 ...Kaselvurn.....M M & Co
Caledonia 3529 Gordon. London27-2-09 P & O S N Co
Clavercsk...2440 Urquhart .....T Morrison & Co
Galavelo.....244 Scoary.....Cory Brothers Co
Ino orva .....2572 Nicholas .....T Morrison & Co
Istrar.....2979 Jacob.....T Morrison & Co
Kilchalton.....2418 Higgins.....W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Lord Kelwin...2158 Moser .....K N & Co
Linga.....957 Rothwell .....M M & Co
Madura...1273 Dickvimson .....M M & Co
Mavnarna...5239 Weston ....London 16-1 P & O S N Co
Nuddea....1944 Antin ....M M & Co
Persia.....4198 Haughton.....London .....30-1-09 P & O S Co
Qaeda .....944 Coope .....M M & Co
Shah Najam .....2751 Foster.....Shah S N Co
Strathavon 2850.....Campbell W & A Graham & Co
Singa.....1912 Murison .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Strathgarry...2340 Stanhope .....W & A Graham & Co
Vasigath ...2613 Rule .....T M & Co
Vavala.....2164 Feuvre.....M M & Co
Wearbeck 2446 Thompson.....T Jeewandas
Wearmouth.....2340 ...Catto.....The Bombay Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date	Agents.
B Culna.	3963	Maclachlan	A'werp	20-1	M M & Co
C & R Prome	2299	Mason	A'werp	26-1	R N & Co
D & E Clan Macdougall	2975	Twilling	Chittagong	16-1	F Muir & Co
F Haura	3363	Tucker	N F	16-1	M M & Co
G Moshtari	1109	Gore	P Gulf	21-1	B & P S N Co
K Dido	3127	Runton	Hull via Karachi	14-1-09	F Muir & Co
M Lhasa	950	McDiarmid	Karachi	18-1	M M & Co
O Hydra	830	Soycebsd	Singapore	15-1	P F C & Co
P Yokahi Maru	2602		Kobe	17-1	Kon N Y Kaisha
Q Dwarka	759	Cubush	P Gulf	14-1	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Castalia	4081	Hamilton	Liverpool	27-1 W & A Graham & Co
2	Scindia	3253	Kelso	Liverpool	15-1 W & A Graham & Co
3	D Baldnino	2684	Maganzini	Genoa	15-1 Florio and R S N Co
4	Ischia	2481	Shanghai	Belsits	17-1 F & R S N Co
5	Caithness	2222	Taylor	Rotterdam	23-0 W & A G & Co
6	Mortlake	1737	Batten	N F T	Morrison & Co
7	Bohemia	2305	Dabcevich	Trieste	16-1 A L S N Co
9	Lindenfels	3525	Keanewcg	Karachi	15-1 W & A G & Co
10 & 11	Delta	4780	Snow	Shanghai	3-2 P & O S N Co
15	Bardistan	2500	Davies	Hull	16-1 M M & Co
16	Clydesdale	2296	Manship	London	14-1-09 J M & Co

H W P D

Indravati...513 Falcera ...G Ports ...14-1 Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati 524 Mahomed Mangalore 15-1 Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

President...2083 Muhlbauer...Rangoon 14-1 A Strandes

H W V D

Linga.....951 Rothwell .....Karachi...15-1 M M C o

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
13	Linga s	Rothwell.....	Karachi, Jan. 11
	Banca s	Benton	London, Dec. 18
	Ailsacraig s	Moody.....	Mauritius, Dec. 25

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	City of Agra s ...	Buck	Liverpool, &c
	Shahristan s	Hudson	Manchester, &c
	R. I. M. S. Hardinge s	Dobson.....	Karachi
	Irismere s	Soberg	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Dido, Runton for Hull via Karachi.
" Dwarka, Cutbush for Persian Gulf &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Banca for China.
" Kilchatton for Antwerp, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Ja	Vessel.	From
7	Clan Macneil	Liverpool
11	Nizam	Calcutta

DAILY EXPORTS—JAN. 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2 bales cotton, K Pavri and Co; 2 bales twist, J H Dunkerley; 29 bales wool, R Rampratap; 40 bales wool, R Dossa and Co; 120 bales wool, B Hurbham; 40 cwts pickers, C Heerji and Co; 75 bales cottonfly, N Peerbhoy.

Castelia s—16,240 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Marmora s—32 cwts dry ginger, K Moolji and Co; 12 casks Indian condiments, Ardeshir and Co; 9 bales skins The Bombay Co Ld.

Persia s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

Clydesdale s—50 bales hemp, 4,008 cwts cottonseed, Ebjee Oomersey; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia s—5 cwts dry fish C F Vakeel and Co.

Castalia s—1,000 cwts mussoor, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Bardistan s—2,000 cwts oottonseed, F F Campbell and Co; 4,200 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, and 1,005 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar.

FOR ANTWERP.

Culna s—55 bales cotton, J A Begbee and Co; 2,001 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri; 1,000 cwts castorseed, 2,979 cwts teelseed, 3,440 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 999 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 255 cwts gum, P Jaithabhoy; 330 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co: 1,290 bales cotton, 5,679 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

Kilchalton s—2,500 tons maganese ore, Schroder Smidt and Co.

FOR HAMBURG

Lindenfels s—279 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,000 cwts mowraseed, J Fachiri; 25 bales hemp, R Muncherji; 55 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co; 741 cwts gingellyseed, Worman and Co.

Clydesdale s—250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Bardistan s—1,999 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Lindenfels s—2,003 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—100 cotton, Ralli Bros; 5 cwts gum N Futehally and Co; 40 bales hemp, 180 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co.

Castalia s—4,000 cwts castorseed, 5,358 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Deo Balduino s—620 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Bohemia s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—220 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR VARNA.

Bohemia s—10 bales twist, Khan and Khan.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ischia s—158 bales twist, C. Bhawanidas.

Yeboshi Maru s—4 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co: 175 bales twist. E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Yeboshi Maru s—110 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David and C.

Banca s—500 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

Ischia s—100 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Yeboshi Maru s—450 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 80 cwts gum, A. H. Monjee and Co; 36 bales cotton, B. E. Bore and Sons.

Banca s—1,050 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 500 bales cotton, B. Shamji and Co; 2,500 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David and Co; 900 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co.

Ischia s—500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers: 50 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Yeboshi Maru s—450 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Banca s—700 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 500 bales cotton, B Shamji and Co; 200 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 1,100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Ischia s—100 bales cotton. M B Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Yeboshi Maru s—700 bales cotton, Volkart Bros

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 14th January.

678—Detail for the week ending 16th instant:—

To-day Thursday, 14th instant—"L", Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 8 a. m.

679.—Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Instruction will be held at Santa Cruz from the 30th January to the 6th February, 1909.

General's Inspection.—The General Officer Commanding will make his Annual Inspection of the Corps on Saturday the 6th February 1909.

680.—Rifle Meeting.—It is notified for information that the Annual Rifle Meeting will take place about the end of February next, and only those members who have fired their course of musketry are eligible to compete.

681.—Strength—The undernamed having left the Bombay are struck off the strength:—

No. 5756 L.-Sergt. G. Page, E. Company.
No. 6215 Vol. C. Osborne, D. Company.

682.—Parade.—It is notified for information that the parade for Tuesday next the 19th instant will be at 8-30 p.m. at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue for a Route March, in place of 6 p.m. Refreshments will be provided. The Commandant hopes that members will make a special effort to attend this parade.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 14th January.

526.—CORPS PARADE.

The Corps will parade at Mahaluximi Fort on Saturday next the 16th instant at 5 p.m. for 6" B.L.C. Gun and Battery Drill.

Dress—Khaki and Forage Caps.

527.—DRESS.

Members who have returned their caps to Head-Quarters for alteration are notified that the caps are now ready for re-issue, having been altered; those who have not yet sent in their caps for alteration, are requested to do so as soon as possible.

529.—RANGE.

The 109th Infantry Range at Santa Cruz will be available for class firing on Sunday next the 17th instant. The Officer Commanding hopes that as many members as possible will avail themselves of this opportunity to fire the class.

Trains leave as follows:—

Colaba 6-5 a.m. 7-30 a.m.
Church Gate Station 6-10 a.m. 7-35 a.m.
Grant Road 6-21 a.m. 7-46 a.m.

530.—STRENGTH.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted as under:—

No. 1195 Gr. V. Y. Smith, to No. 2 Company.
No. 53 Sapper I. Williams, E. E. Company.
No. 54 Sapper F. W. Francis, E. E. Company.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut R. A.
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

By Major T. W. Cuffe Commanding.

Bombay, 14th January.

1. There will be Class Firing and Practice at Santa Cruz on Saturday afternoon next, the 16th instant.

Train leaves Church Gate Station 3-10 p.m.

2. There will be a parade for all members at Church Gate Station on Tuesday next, the 19th instant at 7-30 a.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines and Swords.

By order.

H. E. E. PROCTER, Lieut.
Acting Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HALLIDAY—January 4, at Barisal, the wife of Alexander Tollemache Halliday, Indian Police, of a son.

NIVIN.—January 9, Madras, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Nivin, S. P. G. Medical Missionary, Nandyal, of a son.

O'BRIAN.—January 11, at Dovecote, Rundall's Road, Madras, the wife of Geo. L. W. O'Brian, of a daughter.

PEEL—December 21, at Exeter, the wife of Reginald Peel, Asst. Auditor, B. B. & C. I. Ry., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

RICH—OWEN—January 6, at the Memorial Church, Cawnpore, by the Rev. M. W. Ragg, Chaplain, Major Edmund Tillotson Rich, Royal Engineers, eldest son of the late William Edmund Rich, M. I. C. E., and Mrs. Rich of 104, St. George's Square, to Aileen Owen, elder daughter of the late Captain Eldred Owen, 5th Bombay Cavalry, and grand-daughter of Surgeon-General Beatty.

DEATH.

ALVAREZ.—January 11, at Hawker Jusa Lane, Georgetown, Madras, John Eugene Alvarez, late Foreman Fitter in charge, Cyanide Works, Gold Mining Company, Marikuppam, Kolar, aged 46 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 15m.; Sun sets, 6h. 21m.
Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz.
Meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society at 6 p.m.
Professor Lees-Smith's lecture before the University Senate, University Hall. 6 p.m.
Madame Alice Gomez's Concert, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m.
G. I. P. Mechanics' Institute, Parel, New years's Fancy Dress Ball, 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Jan. 14th, Last Quarter, 11h. 41·3m. p.m.; Jan. 22nd, New Moon, 5h. 41·8m. a. m.; Jan. 28th, First Quarter, 8h. 37·4m. p.m.; Jan. 11th, in Apogee, 8·4h. p.m.; Jan. 23rd in Perigee 6·7h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, January 15.—Sun rises, 7h. 15m. Sun sets 6h. 21m.

Saturday, January 16.—P. and O. Steamer "Britannia," with English mails of 1st January due to arrive at 5 a. m. Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Y. M. C. A. Hall, Illustrated Concert, 8-30 p. m. H. E. the Governor's Levee at Karachi, 10 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h. 22m.

Sunday, January 17.—2nd Sunday after Epiphany, Bombay Hunt, Parla. Sun rises, 7h. 15m.; Sun sets, 6h. 23m.

Monday, January 18.—Sun rises, 7h. 15m.; Sun sets 6h. 23m.

Tuesday, January 19.—Bombay Hunt, Jackal Club, Andheri Station. David Mills Company, 7 Esplanade Road, 3 p.m. Justices' contested election of a Municipal Councillor, Corporation Hall, 4-40 p. m. Professor Lees-Smith's Lecture, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institute, 6-15 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 15m.; Sun sets, 6h. 24m.

Wednesday, January 20.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Orient Theatre Company Sir D. M. Petit's office, 5 p. m, Sun rises, 7h. 15 m., Sun sets 6h. 24m.

A LATE HINDU BARRISTER-AT-LAW.—At a meeting of the Bombay National Union held recently, the following resolution was passed.—"The members of the Bombay National Union are grieved to hear of the sad death of Sj. Ratilal B. Mazmudar, barrister-at-law, one of our earnest Congress workers, and heartily sympathise with his family in their bereavement."

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held this afternoon at the Society's Rooms at 6 Apollo Street, at 6 p. m. when the following papers will be read:—(1.) On airtight boxes and cases for Natural History specimens with experiments, by Mr. John Wallace, C. E. (2.) Note on a new Alga ('Chara' sp.) found in Bombay Island, by Mr. Vinayak Nanabhai Hate, B. Sc. (3.) The fear of man in wild animals, by Major R. G. Burton.

FIRE IN PYDOWNEE AND COLABA.—Last evening a fire broke out at 6-30 o'clock in the house of Oosman Aba, a Memon, at Kolsamohulla, Pydownee. Flames were discovered in a small room used for storing gram for horses by the side of a chunam shop. On the alarm being given the fire brigade was immediately on the spot, but only the Bhuleshwar Manual was brought into requisition. The steamers from different fire-brigade stations, which also arrived, left without having worked as the fire was put out in about 10 minutes. The origin is not known and the damage is estimated to be only nominal.—Another fire broke out in Pasta Lane, Colaba, about half past 8 o'clock last night in a stack of pressed bales of cotton, but it was immediately extinguished by the Colaba fire engine. The damage is nominal.

THEFT OF A BYCYCLE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Favel of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, charged George Brown alias Breg with stealing a bycycle belonging to one Balkrishna Keroba Mantri, a student of the St. Xavier's College and valued at Rs. 163. It appeared that the accused, who was a drummer in the Lancashire Regiment stationed at Meerut and which he had deserted, was arrested at Bandora in another case in which he was charged with theft, when the theft of the bycycle was discovered. The accused was convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautifuler as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JANUARY 13.

The recent Persian depression has now practically passed out of the Indian reporting area, but has left weather conditions over the whole country in an unsettled state.

The barometer pressure is low and irregular in the central parts of the country and winds at most stations vary somewhat from normal.

Moderate to heavy clouds exist this morning over Rajputana and Central India and light clouds extend over the United Provinces into Bengal. Nowgong reports slight rain yesterday.

Temperature remains much below normal in North-West India and the Konkan Coast. In the United Provinces, Chota Nagpur and Bihar, temperature is above the average. Humidity is now practically normal over the greater part of the country.

Forecast.—Dry weather is propable, with the exception of a few light showers in the central parts of the country.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 13TH JANUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 13th January, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Moderate cloud has appeared over the whole division. Humidity is in defect at Multan but is normal or in excess elsewhere. Temperature has slightly risen and both maximum and minimum are still in defect at Rawalpindi, Multan and Sirsa but have become normal at the other stations.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature has risen and is generally higher than usual both during the day and at night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind but are moderately clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is in defect in Sind and normal in Rajputana. Maximum temperature continues low but the minimum has risen but is still in defect except in east Rajputana where it has now beeome normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Light cloud persists in the northern half of the division but elsewhere skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature remains low, the deficiency amounting to 24° at Bhuj; night temperature has risen but continues low except in West Central India where it has now become normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the minimum at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Day temperature remains in defect over the whole area but night tempereture is below normal only in the North Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity and temperature are generally normal.

General Remarks.—Pressure has fallen rapidly in Rajputana, West Central India and the Punjab. Moderate cloud has appeared over the whole of Northern India with the exception of Sind, where skies remain clear. These changes indicate that weather is again becoming unsettled, but no precipitation has yet been reported.

In the Peninsula, skies are clear and fine weather prevails.

A few showers are likely in Rajputana and the Punjab.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire (12th)	58·6	44·6	...	2·54
Jask (12th)	67·8	54·3	...	0·74
Muskat (12th)	71·3	60·1	...	0·18
Multan	65·3	38·0	...	0·00
Rawalpindi	58·9	32·9	...	1·25
Lahore	66·4	39·7	...	0·31
Sirsa	66·8	38·6	...	0·00
Ambala	67·0	45·5	...	0·73
Delhi	69·2	49·7	...	0·24
Agra	70·0	51·5	...	0·96
Mainpuri	76·3	52·1	...	0·11
Jhansi	76·0	57·5	...	0·08
Cawnpore	79·9	52·5	...	0·00
Allahabad	79·1	56·0	...	0·08
Jacobabad	67·6	34·8	...	0·00
Karachi	68·5	48·0	...	0·00
Ajmer	63·9	46·2	...	0·33
Jaipur	68·7	49·1	...	0·27
Kotah	...	...	...	...
Bhuj	56·1	47·0	...	0·00
Dwarka	69·8	51·7	...	0·00
Veraval	75·7	51·3	...	0·00
Rajkot	70·9	38·7	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para	74·5	47·0	...	0·00
Surat	79·1	53·1	...	0·00
Ahmedabad	76·6	50·2	...	0·00
Deesa	74·3	46·9	...	0·00
Neemuch	71·0	45·8	...	...
Indore	75·1	52·1	...	0·01
Jabbulpore	82·5	55·3	0·05	0·74
Saugor	77·1	57·5	...	0·32
Hoshangabad	80·6	55·4	...	1·54
Khandwa	85·2	55·1	...	0·07
Akola	88·2	57·6	...	1·55
Amraoti	85·8	64·8	...	1·06
Nagpur	85·6	58·6	...	0·01
Chanda	85·0	57·0	...	0·00
Raipur	83·7	58·1	...	0·00
Bombay	76·0	62·6	...	0·00
Ratnagiri	80·3	60·9	...	0·20
Mormugao	80·5	65·7	...	0·00
Karwar	82·3	64·5	...	00·0
Malegaon	82·9	51·1	...	0·33
Ahamednagar	88·6	50·5	...	0·00
Poona	85·0	48·8	...	0·37
Sholapur	85·8	59·4	...	0·00
Bijapur	86·2	58·2	...	0·15
Belgaum	83·3	53·6	...	0·34
Aurangabad	82·7	54·2	...	0·82
Nizamabad (Indur)	86·9	59·7	...	0·70
Hyderabad	82·3	57·7	...	0·00
Mangalore	84·2	69·9	...	0·24
Calicut	85·3	68·1	...	5·36
Cochin	87·7	70·8	...	1·09
Colombo	87·0	68·0	...	4·90
Masulipatam	82·6	68·3	...	0·23
Bellary	86·0	58·3	...	0·26
Cuddapah	83·2	62·1	...	4·05
Madras	83·5	65·5	...	18·84
Bangalore	77·8	58·3	...	0·87
Coimbatore	80·9	60·3	...	3·25
Trichinopoly	84·1	64·8	...	6·20
Negapatam	83·4	70·0	...	10·12

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L= Light, M= Moderate, = Strong, H= Heavy, F= Fresh.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 320 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 13th January was 30·016 in. 8ft. The height of observatoy barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 11 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 9 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·000 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above it zero of gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

REFRIGERATING MACHINES.

Results Obtained by Scientific Research.

The interesting report on the Frigorific Congress held in Paris, which was published the other day directed attention to a subject which is of very special importance to India. The progress made in recent years by the refrigerating industry has had far-reaching effects, and this advance is largely due to the scientific manner in which the subject has been approached. A writer in an Australian contemporary, in discussing refrigerating machines, remarks:—

Of very few industries can it be truly said that they are the direct outcome of scientific research Most of them involved, in their early stages more "rule of thumb" than science; many still remain in this unsatisfactory state, though others have benefited enormously from the advice of the trained scientist. The refrigerating industry is one of the few exceptions; its inventors have been guided and its manufactures controlled at every stage by experts versed in that profoundest of the physical sciences which is termed thermodynamics; undoubtedly it is to this fact that the refrigerating industry owes both its successful initiation and its astonishing rapid development.

The very possibility of such a piece of apparatus, as a continuously acting machine for the production of cold, was first suggested by the researches of physicists on the conversion of heat into work. It is not much more than sixty years since Lord Kelvin laid down the general rule which governs the action of all heat engines, whether they be worked with steam, gas, or petrol. The rule is as follows:—To obtain work from heat, it is necessary to let the heat pass from a body at a high temperatur to some other body at a low temperature; as the transfer takes place, we can catch—so to speak—some of the heat, and turn it into work; the maximum percentage which can be thus caught depends only on the temperatures of the hot and cold bodies. Along with this statement, Lord Kelvin—guided by a sound principle, stated long before by the great engineer, Sadi Carnot—propounded another, viz. :—That the process is reversible, i. e., that by expenditure of work we can extract heat from a cold body, and hand over this heat, together with that into which the work is ultimately converted, to a hot body. This is the principle of the freezing-machine; by expending work in a suitable way, it extracts heat from a cold body—say a refrigerating chamber—changing itself into heat at the same time. Both lots of heat then pass into the hot body, which in this case is the atmosphere.

There is, however, a marked difference between the functions of a heat-engine and that of a refrigerator—a difference which has profoundly influenced the design of both. The maker of a heat-engine wants to get as much work as possible out of his heat supply, and to hand on as little heat as possible to his cold body; the maker of a reversed heat-engine wants to extract much heat from the cold body by the expenditure of as little work as possible. For this purpose the maker of heat-engines keeps his temperature limits as wide apart as possible for the work in hand, but the refrigerator maker keeps his as near together as he can. The designs of the two classes of machine have therefore to fulfil opposite conditions. It follows, then, that a reversed gas-engine would be a very bad freezing-machine, and a reversed ammonia refrigerator would be a very bad heat-engine.

Now let us see how these principles are applied in the construction of refrigerating machinery.

Of such machines there are three types now in use—air refrigerators, absorption refrigerators, and compression refrigerators. Each of these is useful for special purposes, but it seems certain that the third will ultimately supersede the others, so we will confine our attention to it.

A compression refrigerator is, in practice, always worked with a substance which is gaseous at atmospheric pressure, but can be turned into a liquid by the application of pressure. The substances used at present by different makers are ammonia, sulphurous acid, and carbonic acid; of these ammonia is the most efficient. The working parts are three, viz., the pump, which is driven by an engine; the cooler, and the evaporator. The pump consists of a cylinder and piston; it has two valves—one opens into the cooler as the piston ends its forward stroke, and closing as the back stroke commences; the other, which communicates with the evaporator, is actuated in precisely the reverse way.

Suppose, now, that such a plant is fully charged with ammonia, and that the piston has just finished a forward stroke. As the back stroke begins the evaporator valve opens and gaseous ammonia is drawn into the cylinder. The forward stroke then begins, the value closes, the ammonia becomes strongly compressed and rises in temperature, converting into heat the work expended on the pump by the engine. Then the c

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

A POSSIBLE VICEROY.

THE "ENGLISHMAN":—Our London correspondent telegraphs that Mr. Winston Churchill is likely to succeed Lord Minto as Viceroy of India. Mr. Churchill, the telegram proceeds, is himself in favour of such an appointment. The high pressure of Parliamentary work is the reason given why this young Cabinet Minister should leave England for what is apparently still considered at home the easy life of a Nabob. Lord Minto and his predecessor could say, whether the Indian Viceroyalty is a bed of roses or not, or whether what the "Daily Telegraph" would call "a purple prouder than that of Cæsar" would really grace the shoulders of prematurely worn out Cabinet Ministers. But, of course, Mr. Winston Churchill is not worn out, and the pressure of Parliamentary duties is merely a weak excuse both to free himself from uncongenial work and to seek a position of still greater responsibility and power. It is a curious fact that, like Lord Curzon, Mr. Churchill is accustomed to give weak reasons for his actions. What he might have said is that there is nothing romantic or fine about the Board of Trade, whereas Viceroy of India! Those who have followed Mr. Churchill's varied career and read his books are well aware that his guiding motive is ambition, supplemented and strengthened by an extraordinary belief in himself as a heroic figure destined, at one moment to ride abroad redressing human wrongs and at another to preside at high Councils and sway the destinies of mankind. He is sometimes Lancelot and sometimes King Arthur. And so we have pictures, drawn by himself, of the dashing young knight riding in the mad charge of the 21st Lancers at Omdurman, or of the great statesman addressing the people and colonists of Uganda and showing them the right way to all things under the sun.

Now a few years ago the appointment of Mr. Churchill to India might have been regarded without much misgiving. Indeed many people might have considered the experiment quite interesting, for the conditions were such that it was not possible for a Viceroy, however erratic, to do very great mischief. There was no scattered powder lying about in the magazine. But to-day experiments are likely to prove very dangerous, and what is against Mr. Churchill is the fact that he has developed a sentimental humanitarianism of the worst kind. People will remember his attitude about the Natal rebellion. But more direct and conclusive evidence regarding his attitude towards Imperial questions is to be found in his latest book "My African Journey." (Hodder and Stoughton). The volume of course is bright, and racy and readable, but Mr. Churchill is not contented with giving us description of rhinoceros and lion hunting. We are told how Uganda and East Africa ought to be governed, and in telling us Mr. Churchill proclaims himself a Socialist of the Marxian type. Now it is perfectly true that the Government of India itself is an example of State Socialism of the vastest kind, but so far as land administration goes we have only simplified a system that had been adopted in India before we arrived, and in the business of commerce and manufacture we have always given the widest scope to individual enterprise. In Mr. Churchill's book it is possible to distinguish a latent and subtle hostility to the European traders and planters in East Africa. For the officials he has nothing but praise, but he would have officials directing and controlling the plantation and sale of cotton in Uganda, for instance. He writes of "excited syndicates" and of "petty white communities" and of "the harsh and selfish ideas which mark the jealous contact of races and the exploitation of the weaker," having we suppose, in his eye British East Africa and Natal. A mind so prejudiced against the absolutely legitimate methods which have opened up and brought peace to the most savage places in Africa, is not a mind that is likely to solve in a happy way the pressing problems that are before the Government of India.

LORD MINTO.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—"Every newspaper that preaches sedition should be promptly dealt with. Every incitement to violence, written or spoken, should instantly receive retribution. Schools and colleges which are centres of seditious "propaganda" should be closed. The law of deportation should be more freely exercised, especially in disturbed areas. Malicious agitators should no longer enjoy so much freedom. Assemblies likely to encourage a breach of the peace should be invariably suppressed. Every trial of a political offender should be swift, and the processes of the law should be made less tortuous." The above is quoted from the "Times" leading article of the 1st December last. Nor is it the voice of the "Times" only, but of all Britain as expressed in the British Press. That Press, with negligible exceptions, asserts, with the "Times," that "unfailing promptitude and rigorous severity are the best weapons of the Government of India now." And this is the voice, also, of all that is best in the Indian community. Not Ruling Chiefs only, not the Indian aristocracy only, but all persons of wisdom and foresight, all Indians who desire peace law and order, are unanimous in urging the Indian Government to be firm and strong. To what is this due but to the wisdom, the calmness, the patience of that Government? Suppose a Viceroy—such as Indian history knows, imperious and impatient, self-willed and self-confident, who, seeing early what Britain and India alike see late, had taken such action as the "Times" suggests before rope had been allowed to convince Britain and India! Was it not better to hold back till urged on by the voice, of both, than to give opportunity for cavil to people in both countries who look ever for room to charge "prancing Pro-consuls" with high-handedness and oppression? Surely Lord Minto and Lord Morley's India's Grand Old Men here and at Home, have deserved well of this country by judgment as cool, by patience as inexhaustible, by calmness as lofty, as that of the great earl of Mutiny days—Clemency Canning!

And is it not still more their title of honour that they are reformers, sedition notwithstanding? It must be recognised, writes the "Times," that we are confronted in India by an atmosphere of unrest and of vague aspirations for which even the Mutiny affords no adequate parellel." "The articulate voice of India that, not without some justice, claims to represent the majority," says Sir Edmund Cox in the "Nineteenth Century" for December, "records emphatically its conviction that we ought to leave the Indians to themselves and depart." "Self-government . . . is a step which would meet with approval, provided that it is recognised as a step and nothing more . . . this is the keynote of the situation." Sir Edmund Cox says, as Mr. Nisbet said in the November number of the same magazine, that all this began with Lord Ripon. With whom will it end, and how? Our belief is that the present Viceroyalty will mark an epoch, the commencement of an era in which the natural leaders of the Indian peoples, the Ruling Chiefs and the provincial aristocracy, will lead India in safe paths, to the confusion of the agitators, and will guide the Government with sane counsels, to the frustration of the Radicals. The proposed reforms provide for this, while allowing legitimate scope for national members of what is somewhat invidiously called "the educated class" (as if Chiefs and nobles Nowadays were uneducated!) in the Legislative Councils.

No doubt a large proportion of the British in India do not yet understand Lord Minto's prudence and foresight, just as in 1858-9 they could not appreciate Lord Canning. Many wise Indians, too, fail to understand. As quoted in "The India of the Future" from "A native Indian statesman of wide experience," "The first and the foremost duty of the Government at the present time is to extirpate the agitation and sedition spread by the Congress, and as long as this is not thoroughly suppressed any proposal of this sort would be inopportune." "This sort" referred especially to extension of the system of Imperial Service Troops; employment in the Army, and as a Reserve of Officers, of young Indian nobles and gentry; Imperial and Provincial Councils of the Ruling Chiefs and aristocracy; extension of the system of Native States; and so forth. But the general principle of that sagacious Indian was "no reforms while sedition exists." Shall the handful of seditionaries then, stand in the way of all other classes? Shall they prevent us from doing what we know to be right! "Fais ce que dois, advienne que pourra.' Does anyone now doubt that the amnesty was right that the Queen's Proclamation was wise! No more will anyone, fifty years hence, question the wisdom of Lord Minto's reforms, whereby a commencement is made of that devolution which we all, British and Indians alike, know to be inevitable.

THE KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

THE "SIND GAZETTE":—The Municipal report for 1907-08 has just been published and its pages show that the year has been marked by several interesting events and was distinguished by the same steady improvement in the Municipal finances which we have now learned to expect. The year opened with a balance of nearly twelve and-a-half lakhs of rupees and closed with a balance of over fifteen and three-quarter lakhs. The gross income realised excluding octroi refunds, was seventeen and three-quarter lakhs as against twelve and-a-half in the previous year, in spite of the fact that the net revenue from octroi, which is necessarily a variable quantity, was less by nearly two lakhs. We are glad to see that the figures of expenditure during the year which equalled Rs. 14,37,000 were well under those of income which totalled Rs. 17,79,000. A question of considerable importance in local politcs was satisfactorily settled during the course of the year, namely, the controversy between the Municipality and the Cantonment authorities on the subjects of water rates, octroi revenue and vaccination of Cantonment residents. The principle that the military department should pay the same rate as other public bodies or sections of the community within Municipal limits has been recognised and definitely agreed to, and nine annas per 1,000 gallons of water will be paid in future subject to alteration if the Municipality are compelled to revise its rates. This was a very necessary proviso as the quantity of water supplied to the public per annum is steadily rising, and at any time the Municipality may be compelled to incur very heavy capital expenditure in order to comply with the increasing demand. The Municipal contribution to Cantonment funds for the up-keep of certain Cantonment roads was formerly Rs. 7,000 per annum, but from the 1st April 1908 this sum was raised to Rs. 12,000 per annum, the Municipality to collect and retain all octroi duties in Karachi and Manora. It has also been arranged that residents in Cantonments shall be allowed to avail themselves of the facilities for free vaccination afforded by the Municipality, the one rupee fee chargeable for each person being discontinued on the Cantonment Committee agreeing to pay Rs. 300 annually to the Municipality.

Last year also saw a considerable extension of the drainage system, especially in the Sadar Bazaar, Runchore and Ramswamy quarters, the sanitary condition of the two latter having been materially improved. Another very important question brought up was the proposal to divert the Lyari from the Southern branch, thus placing the dry bed of the Northern branch at the disposal of the Municipality for building or other purposes. The scheme is still under consideration, but the land thus reclaimed would be such a valuable asset, especially in connection with the present congestion of the city that it is most desirable that the present opportunity when, the co-operation of the Port Trust is available, should be embraced for taking up a project that will remove the constant complaint of interrupted communication between the Cis and Trans-Lyari districts and the danger of loss of property and even of life during floods.

The details concerning the water-supply and drainage system given in the report always form interesting reading. During the year, in round numbers twelve hundered and eighty-one and-a-half millions of gallons of water were supplied, to the public, aganist twelve hundered and twenty-eight millions in the previous year, of which nine hundred and forty-three millions were used for general and domestic purposes. The figures work out to an average per head of population of 18·11 gallons per day; but as many quarters are very badly supplied this does not represent the real incidence of consumption. In some quarters it cannot exceed five gallons per head per day, whereas in others where the supply is good the figures 26·28 are nearer the mark as regards net domestic consumption. The amount of sullage discharged by the drainage system was two hundred and eighty-seven million gallons, and it is most pleasing to note the increasing economy with which the system is being worked. The cost per thousand gallons of sewage disposed of has gone down from annas 3·75 in 1897 to annas 1·71 in the year under report, the consumption of coal per 1000 gallons being the lowest on record. Another satisfactory feature is the improvement in lighting the town which progresses steadily year by year, seventeen extra Kitson lamps were provided taking the place of 45 ordinary lamps the number of which last has now been reduced to 1357. The Kitson lamps continue to show marked superiority from the economical point of view over all other methods of lighting, the cost on the basis of value received in brilliancy being for the ordinary lamp 8·47 pies, for the Washington lamp 9·97 pies and the Kitson lamp 2·7 pies per candle power per month.

Altogether the report is one of satisfactory progress combined with efficient and economical administration, and we congratulate the Municipality on its excellent working for the period under review.

THE "Overland Mail," commenting on the fact that in 1909 five Colonels will be time-expired, and that in the two following years twenty-six Commanding Officers will vacate, says:—"That is all very well; but nothing can compensate the Officers of the Indian Cavalry, for their supersession by their juniors in the Infantry under a rule which is entirely at variance with the principles under which the promotion regulations of the Indian Army were framed. It is no reply to say that the Secretary of State for India has the powers to make what rules he likes. The idea of promoting a man over the heads of his seniors on the general roll of the Indian Army, merely because he was lucky enough to become Commandant of his Regiment, is absolutely opposed to the system promotion of by seniority, tempered by rejection for inefficiency, upon which the system of Indian Army promotion was founded."

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

MADRAS CASTORSEED

The total area sown with castors in ryotwari villages up to the end of November 1908 is 357,100 acres or about 24 per cent. less than the area sown in the corresponding period of 1907. It is also less than the averages of five and ten years by about 19 and 45 per cent. The decrease as compared with 1907 is most marked in the Deccan districts and in the districts of Guntur, Salem and Coimbatore, and is ascribed to want of timely and sufficient rainfall and to less demand for the article. It is reported that the crop was as usual sown in July or August. The crop is generally in fair condition, but is stated to have been damaged by insects in parts. Information regarding the date of harvest has not been reported by most of the Tahsildars. The crop is expected to yield 62 per cent. of a normal crop.

Villages other than ryotwari report a total area of 24,000 acres estimated to yield 56 per cent. of a normal crop.

MADRAS RICE.

[On an average of the five years ending 1906-1907 the area under rice in the Madras Presidency has represented 10·7 per cent. of the total area under rice in British India.]

The total area under rice in ryotwari villages up to the end of November 1908 is 5,429,000 acres or 1 per cent. more than the area sown in the corresponding period of 1907. It is, however, less than the average of five years by 0·6 per cent. but more than that of ten years by 0.5 per cent. There has been a marked increase in the districts of Ganjam Chingleput, North Arcot, Madura, Malabar and South Canara and a marked decrease in the districts of Anantapur and Cuddapah. The small resultant increase may be ascribed to more seasonable rainfall. The general condition of the crop is reported to be from fair to good, but rain is needed in some taluks. The expected outturn is 79 per cent. of the normal. The harvesting of the crop does not appear to have begun as yet in most taluks but in a few where harvests have been made, the period is September or October and it is reported to be normal.

The total area under rice reported from villages other than ryotwari is 420,000 acres or 21 per cent. more than that reported for the corresponding period of 1907.

MADRAS COTTON.

[On an average of the five years ending 1906-1907 the area under cotton in the Madras Presidency has represented 8·4 per cent. of the total area under cotton in India.]

The annexed table gives details in the prescribed form of the area and outturn of this season's cotton crop in ryotwari villages. The total area sown up to the end of November 1908 is 1,168,800 acres or about 14 per cent. less than the area sown in the corresponding period of 1907; and it is also less than the averages of five and ten years by 14 and 5 per cent. respectively. There has been a marked decrease in the districts of Bellary, Coimbatore, Guntur and Kurnool. The yield is at present estimated at 115,887 bales of 400 lbs. each or about 15 per cent. less than the estimated yield of the corresponding period of 1907. The fall is generally attributed to want of timely rainfall. The crop is generally in fair to good condition but requires more rain.

Villages other than ryotwari report a total area of 113,000 acres or about 13 per cent. less than the area reported for the corresponding period of 1907, but the reports are not complete. The yield of this area is at present estimated to be 13,317 bales of 400 lbs. each.

The Native States of Banganapalle and Pudukkottai report a total area of 21,714 acres estimated to yield 3,934 bales of 400 lbs. each.

MADRAS INDIGO.

[On an average of the five years ending 1906-1907, the area under indigo in the Madras Presidency has represented 32·8 per cent. of the total area under indigo in British India.]

The total area under indigo in ryotwari villages up to the end of November 1908 is 46,700 acres or about 52 per cent. less than the area sown in the corresponding period of 1907. It is also less than the averages of five and ten years by about 64 and 71 per cent., respectively. The decrease as compared with 1907 is most marked in Cuddapah, Kurnool, Guntur and South Arcot and is attributed partly to want of timely rain and partly to the extensive cultivation of ground-nut in preference to indigo, the demand for which has of late considerably fallen. The condition of the crop is reported to be generally fair and it is expected to yield 68 per cent. of a normal crop. Information regarding the date of harvesting was not furnished by most of the Tahsildars.

The following estimates have been calculated showing the probable area under the crop and the possible outturn for the whole of the current year:—

Acreage.

		Acs.
(1)	Estimate for 1908-09 ...	67,700
(2)	Actuals for 1907-08 ...	141,900
(3)	Average for five years ...	175,000
(4)	Average for ten years ...	217,700
(5)	Item (1) is less than item (2) by 52 per cent.	
(6)	Item (1) is less than item (3) by 61 per cent.	
(7)	Item (1) is less than item (4) by 69 per cent.	

Outturn.

		Tons.
(8)	Estimated yield of 1908-09 ...	514
(9)	Yield of 1907-08 ...	998
(10)	Average yield of five years ...	1,465
(11)	Average yield of ten years ...	1,774
(12)	Item (8) is less than item (9) by 48 per cent.	
(13)	Item (8) is less than item (10) by 65 per cent.	
(14)	Item (8) is less than item (11) by 71 per cent.	

The villages other than ryotwari report an area of 2,020 acres sown with indigo, and it is expected to yield 15 tons.

"GREAT cry and little wool" is the only fitting description for the speech which Ministers have seen fit to put into the King's mouth on the occasion of the prorogation. It is an unusually long speech, containing unusually few matters for real congratulation and, says a contemporary, we can only admire the ingenuity which has contrived to say so much about so little. The references to the visits of the French President and of the King and Queen of Sweden are, of course, the customary compliments, but, on the other hand the Government have not found much on which to congratulate either themselves or the nation in the state of foreign affairs or in the condition of India. The condition of Ireland they do not even mention perhaps from a feeling of mingled reluctance to gloss over the actual facts and of fear lest the shock be too much for Mr. Birrell if they revealed them in full. It is, of course, the record of legislation which makes the chief interest of a Prorogation Speech, and here there is nothing but disappointment. A large number of Acts have, indeed, been passed, but they are of the sort which any Government must have carried, and they have, for the most part, nothing to do with the political principles of either party. Regret is expressed that a settlement has not been arrived at either on the Licensing Question or on the Education Controversy; but we fancy that a candid supporter of the Ministry would freely admit that the failure in both cases is due to the Government themselves. No lengthening of the King's Speech will serve to disguise the fact that the session has been a futile one, and that its futility has been due to the haste and incompetence of the Government.

THE HUNTING OF THE WHITE WOLF.

There was a smell of honey in the air, and the ground was wild flowers glowed with a brilliancy that made them unfamiliar. All along the river bank monk's hood grew shoulder-high and mauvy-pink betony stood erect in clumps. Across the river hills rose one behind the other, covered with the eternal dark spruce of Northern Sweden. I was sitting on a pile of split birch-trunks, and by my side was Jonke from Vesterosen—bent with age and silver-haired, but alert of mind and active of tongue. "I, too, have travelled far," he said to me affably after filling his pipe from my pouch. "In my youth I was in Stockholm—ay, and further off than that, right down to the South of Sweden did I go, tramping all the way, for in those days there was no train to take you to the world's end. On the coast of southern most Sweden I stood and looked across at Denmark. A queer feeling it gave me to stand on the edge of my own country and gaze forth at the unknown! It made me realise the immensity of the universe." He wagged his head solemnly.

"Life must have been different in those days," I remarked encouragingly. "You may well say that! Especially hereabouts, where we used to be entirely cut off during the winter months, though that was no great hardship unless there was famine in the land." "Famine!" I cried. "Yes, almost that; years of scarcity, if you prefer it. I well remember the traditions of one such year; it was in my father's time; he and my uncle often spoke of it. The potatoes failed, frightful storms ruined the hay, and a forest fire swept the hills bare and made many a family homeless. Those who could left the district; those who could not looked forward to winter with dread. When the first snow fell a woman came into the village terror-stricken; she had met the White Wolf."

"Fox you mean, surely?" I interpolated. "No; wolf! The White Wolf is the harbinger of trouble. As I said, the woman was terrified; but no one would believe her until she led them to the edge of the charred forest, and there, sure enough, were the tracks of a gigantic wolf. Well, as the cold increased so did the misery; everyone who had enough for his household went on half rations and shared with the starving—all but Aslak Sillren, and he would not part with a crumb." "Who was the Aslak Sillren?" I inquired. "Aslak was the richest man in the village, and none of his property had suffered; his potatoes had done well, his hay had been taken in before the storms, he had fodder for all his cattle, and they throve just as well as his children, who never had an ailment. A deputation from the village went to him one day and asked for a loan for those most in need. 'Why should I lend?' said Aslak. 'Probably I shall not be repaid for years. I have worked hard, and my industry has been rewarded. Am I to give up my hard-won earnings to those whose distress is no fault of mine? So the deputation came away empty-handed, and there were mattered threats to burn his barns and injure his cattle.

About the same time the White Wolf re-appeared but when it was seen skulking round Aslak's property all thought that retribution was coming; some dire misfortune would befall Aslak's house. Far from it; Aslak continued to prosper. At last six young fellows banded together, my father and uncle among them. 'The White Wolf brings all our trouble,' said they; 'let us kill him, and perhaps matters will mend.' The cooler heads begged them not to be foolhardy; they would not listen. One moonlight night the six set off. They tracked the beast on their snow shoes, and then began a furious chase. The wolf seemed to have a charmed life—nothing hit him; moreover, it was no easy thing to see a pure white creature on the dazzling snow. However, his shadow betrayed him; besides a patch of blood on his jaw and some dark feathers sticking out of his mouth helped to distinguish him. Three hours they followed him, till they came to some steep rocks that over hang the river bed; there as he turned to look at his pursuers, he lost his footing and fell over the slippery edge. The others would have turned homewards, only uncle persuaded them to go further down the bank and out on to the frozen river for the sake of the white skin. But when they reached the spot where the wolf fell there was no trace of the beast—only Aslak Sillren, lying cold and stark, with a smear of dried blood across his jaw and a bunch of dark feathers wedged between his teeth."

Jonke was silent. I, too, sat mute, trying to recall if albinism were known to occur among wolves.

Jonke knocked out his pipe and delicately turned away his head to look at a wagtail that had alighted near us; I understood, and silently passed him my pouch. He returned it with a shade more warmth in his manner. "Yes, a White Wolf is an awesome creature," he said jerkily between vigorous puffs. "Few have seen one, and fewer still have had the pluck to pursue the beast. However, my father did so, and naturally I followed his example." "Then you have yourself seen a White Wolf?" I exclaimed. "Only once, and that was enough for me. I was a young man then, and had started to tramp up to Lappland, were folks said that iron and copper ore was scattered over the country for wayfarers to fill their pockets, and where any strong, energetic fellow could command fabulous wages at the newly opened mines. Fool that I was, I believed their tales! So I set out for Lappland in the spring; but when my food gave out I was forced to stop at farms by the way and work like a slave till I had earned sufficient to start again. Summer passed and autumn turn to winter before I had so much as seen a mine." He stopped to wave his hand to the men on a lumber-raft that was swiftly gliding down stream, and not until they had disappeared behind the sandhill that hid a bend of the river did he continue.

"It was bitter that winter, and I was glad to take shelter with two fellows in the same plight as myself. We all lived together in a charcoal-burner's but in the heart of the forest. What had become of the owner we did not know; my two comrades had found the place deserted, and had simply made themselves at home there. For food we ate any animals we could trap—lynxes, anything, we wern't particular,—and at a pinch there were some half-mouldy potatoes that the charcoal-burner had left. He had left something besides—and that was a cat. At first the things was half-wild, but gradually it grew to like human companionship, or may be it was the warmth of our fire. Anyway, it became a great pet. We were a rough lot, I admit, but we never so much as pulled its tail. Somehow I think it was different from ordinary cats; I never cared for one before or since"—and the old man sighed thoughtfully. "Well, things went on fairly well till one day we discovered that our trap had been tampered with—some animal had helped itself to our catch. We set it again, and that night snow fell. In the morning we went to the trap; by its side lay our cat with its back broken—and on the fresh-fallen snow were the tracks of a wolf."

"But I thought that wolves hunted in packs?" I said. "Exactly; that was why I thought it queer, My two mates paid no attention, however; Kjell was always rather a fool, poor chap, and Kalle was a morose fellow who never cared for discussions. Kalle had a dark past, so Kjell told me, and the great scar across his left cheek had been caused in some way that he didn't care to remember. To cut a long story short, one night Kjell caught sight of the thief; it was a White Wolf. Kjell and I thought that we ought to get rid of the beast; Kalle was loth to join us, but finally he consented. So we three lay in wait near the trap with our axes, for a gun we didn't possess. Presently the White Wolf appeared, and Kjell and I ran upon it. But the beast was too quick for us; it was off, Kjell and I close behind 'Where's Kalle?' I panted. 'Don't know!' said Kjell, and shot past me on his snow-shoes; he was a strong runner! After a few minutes he gave a great cry and fell, began to flounder, fell again. I reached him to find that he was in a, morass, with the wisked ooze bubbling up higher every instant as he sank. I crawled on my stomach towards him; I threw him some rope I had. I tried to reach him with the handle of my axe—all in vain. I myself began to sink; and when with difficulty I got back to firm ground I saw that Kjell was lying face downwards with only his legs and the heels of his boots visible. And those heels were the last I saw of Kjell—slowly, slowly sucked down. I went back to the hut—no Kalle. A kind of horror came over me, and I shut the door and covered by the fire. By and by I heard a scraping, scratching sound; I though of our dead cat and I felt my flesh creep. I stood upon a bench and looked out of the little window just under the caves; there, snarling up at me, was that awful White Wolf, but its eyes were the eyes of Kalle, and it had Kalle's scar across the left jowl. Then I understood why Kalle had not come home. I wonder I didn't go mad; perhaps I did for a time, for I don't recollect how I spent that night. Next morning I just filled my pockets with the last potatoes and set off southwards. I kept on all that day and night, in a kind of blind terror. The second day I must have fallen from exhaustion, for when I came to myself I was in a warm room with strange people round me." He rose and pointed to a little red-painted wooden house further up the river.

"That is where they took me when a lumberman chanced to find me, half frozen. And that is where I have lived ever since."

"Ever since?" I queried," How is that?" Well the peasants who nursed me back to life had a daughter; the daughter"—he smailed complacently—fell in love with me; and as she was the only child and the soil of the little property was good, I married her. In time of course the homestead came to me." He drew himself up in the pride of ownership. Then he lifted his cap with a smile. "Your tobacco is uncommonly nice," he said. "You take my advice sir; if ever you meet a White Wolf don't you meddle with him!"
—H. Mackenzie, in the "Manchester Guardian."

ACTRESSES AND THE VOTE.

A New Franchise League.

From the stage a new organisation has been formed to lend its powerful aid to the crusade for the political enfranchisement of women. The Actresses Franchise League has hardly yet begun to make its influence felt. It has only just started on its career, but that it is a virile body was proved by the splendid attendance at the first "At Home" at the Criterion on Dec. 17. Between three and four hundred actors, actresses, and dramatists assembled to hear the objects of the league and to learn something of the cause it is intended to promote, and popularity of the "Votes for Women" cry on the stage was evidenced by the complete unanimity of the audience, says the "Telegraph."

Mr. Forbes-Robertson was in the chair, in the absence of Mrs. Kendal, whose engagements in the country prevented her witnessing the enthusiastic beginning of the league, of which she is the principal office-bearer. The vice-presidents are Miss Violet Vanbrugh, Miss Gertrude Elliott, Mrs. Langtry, Miss Irene Vanbrugh, Miss Eva Moore, Madame Marie Brama, and Madame Lucette Ryley, some of whom supported the chairman. Among the members already enrolled are Miss Ellen Terry, Miss Fanny Brough, Miss Decima Moore, and Miss Lilian Braithwaite. In his opening speech Mr. Forbes-Robertson, addressing his audience as "Women of my calling," and "My dear sisters," declared that the meeting was a public constitutional demonstration of actresses who were in favour of women having the Parliamentary vote. Letters and telegrams supporting the league had been received from Madame Sarah Grand, Mr. George Alexander, Mr. Pinero, Mr. J. K. Jerome, Mr. Henry Neville, and Miss Gertrude Kingston.

The first of four lady speakers was Miss Evelyn Sharp, who pointed out in an eminently practical speech that women were not able to enforce trades union rates of wages from the Government, for wherever the Government employed men and women for the same work the latter got very much than the former. Working women would never be able to improve their industrial position until they could back their unions by a Parliamentary vote. This was shown in Norway, where women had had the vote for a year, though they had not yet exercised it, but they were now considered a political factor, and in the postal service they had been conceded the same rate of wages as men.

Mr. J. T. Grein pleaded for fair play for the fair sex. The status of woman as far as the law was concerned was wholly incommensurate with her intelligence and position. In England, "the land of progress," she was still considered so little responsible, that when she did not pay her dressmaker's bill her husband was sued (Laughter.) People with unbiassed mind must admit that the woman who owned property and paid taxes, who was a worker, and not necessarily dependent on man to earn a living, was entitled to have a say in the selection of the men making the laws of the land.

After Madame Lucette Ryley had warmly supported the league, Miss Eva Moore suggested that as the organisation was young "and possibly rash," contributions to its banking account would be welcome. The members, she said, would persevere and hope to win, and in support of the movement would give the eagerness of youth as well as the experience of the weight of years. Through this appeal the exchequer of the league became replenished to the extent of nearly £23. Miss Cicely Hamilton the last speaker, caused considerable amusement by the remark that a great many charges were brought against the Suffragists, but no one could deny that they had brought a certain amount of animation into a dull world. The resolution, passed without a dissentient, ran: "That this meeting of actresses calls upon the Government immediately to extend the franchise to women; that women claim the franchise as a necessary protection for the workers under modern industrial conditions, and maintain that by their labour they have earned the right to this defence."

THE Singapore correspondent of the "Ceylon Observer" telegraphed on the 6th instant as follows.—"The Straits Opium Commission Report finds there is no excessive use of opium, and no increase of evils—nor in the use of the drug. The report recommends the institution of a Government monopoly, and is strongly against any drastic action."

THE Duke of Westminster has explained that his wishes were misunderstood with regard to the non-payment of his private pensions to the septuagenarian pensioners of his estate, new that State old-age pensions are being paid. He does not, he states, desire to disturb the old pensions of his septuagenarians.

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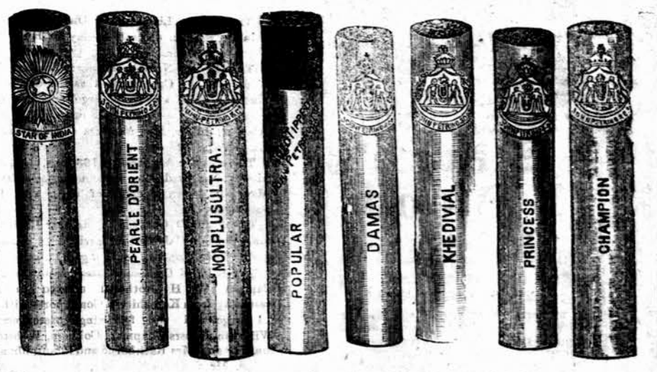

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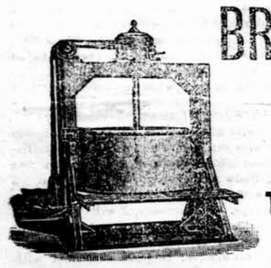

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

DISPUTE IN COAL CONTRACT.

ALFRED TURNER MORRISON, AND CO., vs THE BOMBAY DYEING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

THE following was the judgment in this case:—Plaintiffs sue defendants for balance of price of coal sold and delivered. By a contract in writing, dated 25th November, 1907, and described as Brook's and Company's Coal Contract, defendants purchased from plaintiffs 3,000 tons or thereabouts of Dutton's Welsh Hartley Coal shipment, 1,000 tons January, February and March at Rs. 18 per ton, deliverable from alongside into purchaser's boats at 300 tons per day. So far as is necessary for the consideration of the arguments adduced in the case the only printed condition which call for the Courts' attention is a condition to the effect that all conditions in the Charter Party or Bill of Lading, are to be binding on the purchaser. It is noteworthy, however, that the contract is silent as to any warranty as to the quality or condition of the coal, provided it is of the denomination mentioned in the contract and, therefore, apart from any custom of trade governing the contract, it is an ordinary contract for the sale of goods of a certain denomination coming within the purview of Section 113 of the Indian Contract Act. Subject, therefore, to the qualification aforementioned if the coal supplied was such as passed in the market as Dutton's Welsh Hartley the vendors have performed their part of the contract. Part of the plaintiff's claim includes the balance of the price of certain coal of a similar denomination sold by the plaintiffs to Messrs Chunilal Harilal and Company and sold in turn by them to the defendants. This was the consignment ex s.s. "Clan Macdonald" and although the plaintiffs attempted at the hearing to substantiate their claim to the balance of the price of this cargo by putting in evidence certain correspondence between themselves, Chunilal and Harilal and defendants, the evidence of Chunilal Harilal's representative himself was against them, and it was clear that there was no such assignment by Chunilal Harilal to the plaintiffs of his benefits under his contract with the defendants to enable the plaintiffs, to sue. I, therefore considered it unnecessary to call upon Mr. Craigie for the defendants, to adduce evidence to rebut this part of the plaintiffs' case and it is clear the plaintiffs cannot succeed in so far as they claim in respect of the cargo ex s.s. "Clan Macdonald."

The coal deliverable under the contract of the 25th November, 1907, arrived in Bombay in three steamers, the s.s. "Clan Colquhoun," "Clan MacIntyre," and "Celtic King." With regard to the cargoes per s.s. "Clan Colquhoun" and "Celtic King," the defendants claim that the coal was damp and powdery and with regard to the cargo per s.s. "Clan MacIntyre" that the coal was damp, and they counter-claim for the damage sustained. They also maintain that the coal per ex s.s. "Clan MacIntyre" was powdery but as they did not raise this contention early in the correspondence they have, on the advice of their legal advisers, raised no issue on that point.

Obviously the first point for determination is whether the defendants are entitled to any allowance for dampness or the powdery nature of the coal, assuming that the coal was of the character imputed to it by the defendants. Clearly apart from any warranty by the custom of the trade all that the plaintiffs were bound under the contract to supply, was coal which would pass in the market at Dutton's Welsh Hartley and if it would pass under that denomination the amount and extent of the powder in the coal would be immaterial for the powder goes to the condition of the coal. (Gardiner vs. Gray, 4, Camp, 144. Now it is admitted that the coal ex these three steamers was such as would pass in the market under the denomination of Duttton's Welsh Hartley and that being so it lies on the defendants to show that by the custom of the tradet hey are entitled to an allowance under an implied warranty of goodness or quality under Section 110 of the Indiad Contract Act, Crystallised in Mr. Craigie's own words the defendants a claim that the implied warranty is that coal of this denomination shall not contain more than 10 per cent. dust and shall be free from dampness. He maintains that the plaintiffs have recognised this implied warranty in the correspondence and in their oral testimony before this Court. Let us turn first to the correspondence. In their letter of 17-2-08, referring to the cargo ex s. s. "Clan Macdonald" the defendants say the coal is wet and "we think you ought to allow us this deficiency" although in the earlier part of the letter they say they must have damp allowance given the plaintiffs, so in their letter, dated 10-3-08, they say plaintiffs must give allowance for dampness in the coal ex s. s. "Clan Colquhoun" as the Contract was to deliver the coal dry in Bombay.

In their letter, dated 26-3-08 the plaintiffs without referring to the defendant's contentions claim the balance of the price. To this the defendants reply on 27-3-08 saying they have asked for damp allowance. On 7-4-08 plaintiffs write saying the outturn is less than the quantity in the Bill of Lading which tends to show the coal was not damp and that as regards the cargoes ex "Clan Macdonald" and "Clan Colquhoun" there is nothing to show the dampness was such as to make us liable for any allowance." On 2-4.08 the plaintiffs write concerning the cargo ex s. s. "Clan Mackintyre:" "In view of the small percentage of dampness which Captain Hardcastle reports in excess of the normal we cannot entertain your claim for dampness."

On 11-4-08 defendants write to plaintiffs re cargoes ex s. s. "Clan-Macdonald" and "Colquhoun" "The coal was taken delivery of in a damp state and for this you ought to make us a suitable allowance and on 20th April, 1908 plaintiffs offer an allowance without prejudice. Finally, prior to some correspondence as to a proposed arbitration, the defendants speaking of the cargo ex "Celtic King" write on 13th May, 1908 "Our contract with you was for the usual quality of screened large coal of Dutton's Welsh Hartley in a dry condition.

Now as to dampness it is clear that if there was any dampness in the coal from any of these steamers the defendants counterclaim is really for refund of part of the price and not on any implied warranty as to absence of dampness. The contract is for coal not for coal and water and if there be any water in the coal not due to the inherent dampness, if any, in coal then the defendants are obviously entitled to deduct the amount of water from the weight of the outturn. Mr. Whittell, in his evidence, says there is no such thing as inherent dampness in coal, but that the dampness found in coal is due to the weather to which the coal when removed from the pit is exposed. Plaintiffs' witness Mr. Collins, also in answer to a question put by the Court, states that the dampness in coal is due to wetness from the elements and finally the plaintiffs' own Assistant, Mr. Brownell, admits that plaintiffs would be liable for 3/4 per cent allowance for dampness on Captain Hardcastles' report re the cargo ex "Celtic King." Beyond this it is unnecessary to travel. This is an admission by a party to the suit as to the effect of which see the ruling of the Privy Council in the case of Rani Chander vs. Chaudheri (9 Bom. L. Reporter p. 267). Now if the plaintiffs had proved that Dutton's Welsh Hartley coal contained "naturally" a certain percentage of dampness or if they had shown that Dutton's Welsh Hartley coal, as that article was known "on arrival in Bombay," contained a certain percentage of dampness acquired in the course of its transit from the pits' mouth to Bombay harbour "for which the purchaser had to pay." I am not prepared to say that the defendants would be entitled to any compensation for such percentage of dampness which has throughout the plaintiff's case been described as the "normal dampness" of coal. But there is certainly no evidence to show what is the normal dampness which the plaintiffs suggest should be allowed in coal shipped from the United Kingdom to Bombay. Captain Hardcastle says it is half per cent whilst Mr. Collins says it is two per cent if the coal be shipped in winter and from half per cent to one per cent if the coal be shipped in the spring Mr. Collins also says, if there was a diminution of two per cent the buyer would have no right to complain. The defendants say no dampness is allowed. What materials are there, therefore, for enabling the Court to hold either that the buyer has to pay for a certain normal percentage of dampness or what that normal percentage of dampness is? It is no use the plaintiffs saying that they shipped the coal dry and that they are not responsible for its state on arrival in Bombay harbour, for their contract is to deliver the coal from alongside into purchaser's boats. Moreover it lies on the plaintiffs to show that by custom a contract for this kind of coal is fulfilled by the delivery of that coal with a certain normal percentage of dampness. Otherwise obviously the percentage of dampness amounts to a shortage in the amount described as the outturn. Mr. Brownell was unable to define the term "damp more than coal usually is" Obviously, one must expect a certain amount of dampness to be acquired by coal in transit from the pit's mouth to Bombay harbour and it might be argued the parties contracted on this understanding, but the answer to that is that the Court cannot introduce into the contract a term that is not and there is nothing to show that it was impossible to deliver coal dry in Bombay harbour. Nor is there anything to show the buyer should pay for this percentage of water. Moreover as I have said there are indefinite materials before me for fixing any percentage of dampness as normal dampness. The defendants are, therefore in my opinion entitled to an allowance for dampness. The amount of this allowance has necessiated the calling of expert evidence on both sides. For the plaintiffs Captain Hardcastle and Mr. Collins are called and Captain Macfadyen's report is also put in. Captain Macfadyen unfortunately cannot be called and the defendants are therefore deprived of the opportunity of testing his knowledge by cross-examination. For the defendants Mr. Whittell is called. Both Captain Hardcastle and Mr. Whittell have testified as to the way they examined the coal ex "Clan MacIntyre" and "Celtic King." Mr. Whittell claims to have a more intimate practical knowledge of coal than Captain Hardcastle on the ground that he has been Chief Engineer on the P. and O. S. N. Company and since then has made practical experiments at the mills and elsewhere to determine the extent of dampness in coal. However on this occasion no experiments were, made but the dampness was ascertained by touch and observation and Mr. Whittell also says he noticed the clean condition of the "Clan MacIntyre" pointing, he says, to the dampness of the coal I cannot help feeling however that Mr. Whittell's evidence is a good deal discounted by the fact that he appears to have made a personal matter of these surveys. He and Captain Hardcastle do not appear to have been on the best of terms and he appears to me to have taken this opportunity of attempting to demonstrate his superior practical knowledge over Captain Hardcastle. I could not help feeling his evidence was affected in consequence. In their solicitor's letter, deted 13th July 1908, plaintiffs allow half per cent. for dampness of the coal ex "Clan Colquhoun" and "Clan MacIntyre" and apparently nothing in respect of the cargo ex "Celtic King." In respect of the coal ex "Clan Colquhoun" Captain Macfadyen reported the coal damp, but the only evidence of the percentage of dampness is the admission in plaintiffs' solicitors' letter, dated 13th July, 1908 of half per cent. I would therefore accept that as the persentage of dampness for that cargo, but as the defendants only counterclaim for quarter per cent. I only allow quarter per cent. As to the coal ex "Clan MacIntyre" Captain Hardcastle reports (Exhibits A and B.) it was damp half per cent. above normal and plaintiffs have consequently allowed half per cent. in their letter of demand above referred to. Mr. Whittell reports the coal damp to the extent of 1 per cent. Now Captain Hardcastle says half per cent. is the "normal dampness" in coal. Hence the total dampness according to his report would be one per cent. and this is the percentage fixed by Mr. Whittell. I therefore allow one per cent dampness in respect of of the coal ex "Clan MacIntyre." Coming to the "Celtic King" Captain Hardcastle reports (Ex. C) dampness not exceeding three quarter per cent. Captain Macfadyen's repors says the coal slightly damp the square of the hatch, but not such as to warrant any allowance. Mr. Collins says he found traces of moisture not affecting the parcel. Mr. Whittell says the coal was damp to the extent of one per cent. (see Exhibit No. 4) Mr. Brownell, the plaintiffs' representative, admits plaintiffs would be liable on Captain Hardcastle's report to the extent of three-quarter per cent for dampness and I think taking all the evidence on the amount of dampness in this particular cargo three-quarter per cent would be a fair allowance.

We now come to defendants' counter-claim for the alleged powdery nature of the coal ex. s. s. "Clan Colquhoun" and "Celtic King." Onus of proving a warranty by the custom of the trade of a certain condition and quality of the coal is on defendants. The requisites of such a mercantile usage have been laid down in the case of Jugmohan vs. Maneck (7th November I. S. 263). In the first place the contract only speaks of Dutton's Welsh Hartley coal and does not stipulate for any particular degree of size of the coal. This is North Wales coal and Mr. Whittell says 10 per cent. dust is usual in such coal. Mr. Collins says 20 per cent dust is usual and turning to the cross-examination of Captain Hardcastle and Mr. Brownell we do not find any question asked them concerning the normal percentage of powder in coal. It is true, however, that Mr. Brownell does not profess to be an expert in coal itself. I do not think there is any admission in the correspondence prior to the suit or in the plaintiffs' evidence to the effect that they are bound to give any allowance for the powdery nature of the coal. Defendants in their letter of 13th May, 1908, say the contract was for the usual quality of screened large coal, but there is no mention in the contract either of screened coal or of large coal, and it is admitted the coal would pass in the market as Dutton's Welsh Hartley. As a matter of fact the coal certificates of Dutton Massey and Co. show that the coal when shipped was fresh wrought properly screened and duly weighed so that the evidence would tend to show that even if an allowance was to be made for more than the normal amount of powder there was not in the case of this coal any undue amount of powder. Nor is there, as I have already pointed out, any evidence beyond Mr. Whittell's statement as to what is the normal percentage of powder in North Wales coal and Mr. Collins disagrees with Mr. Whittell on this point. I do not however, think it necessary to go as far as this for I hold on the evidence that the defendants have entirely failed to prove any warranty by the custom of trade that the coal shall be of a condition and quality containing not more than 10 per cent. dust. So that the defendants' counterclaim for the nature of the coal fails. It may be added that when the Bill of Lading is unqualified it is "prima facie" evidence that a certain quantity of goods have been shipped and "apparently of a certain condition" and in the present case the Bills of Lading are unqualified.

Smith vs. Bedois Steam Navigation Company. 1896 A. C. 70.

McLean vs. Fleming (L R. 2, H. L. 128).

Brown vs. Powell (L. R. 10 C. P. 862).

Cox vs. Burce (18 2 B. D. 147).

Total deductions are therefore Rs. 539-12-3 which deducted from Rs. 999, leaves Rs. 459-3-9.

Verdict Rs. 459-3-9 and costs thereon.

THE ABOLITION OF THE SEA POST OFFICE.

Views of President of the Bengal Chamber.

Mr. W. Brown, whose resignation of the Presidency of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce is notified before he left for England on the 4th instant communicated to the Committee of the Bengal Chamber his views on the question of the proposed abolition of the Sea Post Office. After observing that he had interviewed the Director-General of the Post Office of India on the subject Mr. Brown stated: "The opinion I have formed is that the work involved in sorting the mails has now reached a point when it can no longer be done satisfactorily on boardship, and that it is in the interests of the public that the proposal to sort on shore, after the arrival at Bombay should be adopted. A suggestion has been made that the mail-sorting staff should join the steamer at Suez, but apart from the additional expense involved in such an arrangement, ordinary humane considerations are against such a proposal being given effect to bearing in mind the climatic conditions which prevail during the greater part of the year, and that the sorting has to be done in what is practically the hold of the steamer.

"I beg to suggest to the Committee that they should not oppose the system of sorting on shore now proposed, but that they should recommend that it should not be brought into operation until the new docks at Bombay are completed. These new facilities will, I understand, provide a jetty which the mail steamer will go alongside promptly on arrival while a shed or warehouse specially adapted for the sorting of letters and other postal articles will be available. This will ensure that the greatest expedition is used in handling the mails after arrival, and avoid any grounds for complaints which might arise should the system be introduced under existing arrangements."

The subject, which has already been pronounced upon by the Chambers at Madras, Bombay, and Karachi favourably to the official proposal, is, it is understood, still under consideration in Bengal, and an intimation of the local Chamber's decision on the point may be shortly expected.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Britannia," Jan. 16.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Britannia," which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Beckner, Mr R
Fox, Miss E M
Finlay, Miss
Gordon, Mr and Mrs J H
Leech, Mr and Mrs R H
Milne, Mr J
Perrin, Mr and Mrs W C
Perrin, Master
Ramsay, Mr W
Ramsay, Mrs W
Taylor, Mr A

FROM MARSEILLES.

Anderson, Mr J J
Anderson, Mr K
Bell, Rev John
Bell, Mrs
Biscoe, Mr C L
Barrow, Capt E M
Bhojnek, Mr C B
Brokenshaw, Mr A
Ballasts, Mr E
Baron, Miss Edith
Coxon, Mr G
Cockshott, Mr F H
Delafosse, Miss L
Devendrum, Mr
Degnirmendjean, Mr
Field, Mr G M E
Field, Mrs
Fleming, Mrs G
Gellian, Mr P C
Gibbon, Mr I M
Gibbon, Miss
Gabrielson, Miss W M
Gutman, Mr
Harry, Mr L Warlow
Hall, Mr T W
Harper, Mr F
Habib, Mr S J
Hildebrand, Major A
Jenkins, Mrs J
Jacob, Mr H F
Kesling, Mr E H
Lyon, Mr H
Morgan, Mrs H E
McMeekin, Mr R
Marshall, Mr G F
McMillan, Capt J M
Mathews, Mr A
Marshall, Mr P
McNeill, Mr J
Owen, Mr F
O'Meara, Dr Caroline
Robertson, Major G A
Richmond, Mr T H
Scott, Mr H
Scott, Miss Francis
Stiefelhagen, Mr W
Scott, Mr E H
Smith, Mr G
Shipwith, Miss
Thomas, Mr E G D
Thomas, Mrs
Thomson, Mr W B
Tannahill, Mr F F
Thomson, Mr C
Upcott, Sir F R
Westropp, Mrs and infant
Waddington, Mr and Mrs C
Wells, Mr K B M
Wells, Mrs

FROM BRINDISI.

Baxter, Mr A H
Gladstone, Mr H N
Gregson, Mr F
Gregson, Mr L
Godfrey, Mr G C
Roberts, Mr B S Wallis
Saise, Dr Walter

FROM PORT SAID.

Barton, Miss M
Colvoodressi, Mr J E
Kodera, Mr G

FOR KARACHI.

Brereton, Mr C C T
Cooke, Mr J V
Quinlan, Mr

FOR RANGOON.

Courtenay, Rev R H

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Dalton, Genl J C
Vandeleur, Capt

FOR SYDNEY.

Weinstock, Mr

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produces a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JAN. 7.

THE Maternity Hospital at Amin Bagh which was closed in consequence of the damage done to it by the floods of September last, was re-opened on the 4th instant, and the Afzulgunj Hospital buildings, which suffered to a much greater extent, will be re-opened from the 15th idem, as the repairs to what has remained of the building have been completed. The Director of the Medical Department, as I already said, was averse to going back to the latter place, and possibly had the High Court been removed—as was proposed—to Sir Asman Jah's Khanna Bagh, the Government would have been moved by the Medical authorities for permission to take possession of the present High Court premises for the location of the Afzulgunj Hospital, but the High Court remains where it was and so does the hospital.

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The Assistant Minister for Finance has to be congratulated on his great display of self-sacrifice during the Christmas and Bakr-Id holidays. Abandoning all home-comforts and the social amenities of the season, Mr. Casson Walker betook himself instead on a tour through the Parbhani District. According to the official record, he railed to Purna and encamped on successive days at Hatta, Jawala, Aonda, and Hingoli, and after a stay at the latter place for two days he returned to Hyderabad via Nandapur, Sindhi, Malegaon, and Nander. This is no doubt commendable; but the official narrative would have expanded into significance—perhaps, brilliancy—had it recorded all that was done during the thirteen days, unless, on grounds of State policy, a reservation be necessary.

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His Lordship Dr. Vigano, the Bishop of Hyderabad, has written to the Parish Priest and the Vicar-General of this diocese to say that he is not returning to Hyderabad, as he has accepted the Superiorship of the Mission at Lombardy in Italy. I anticipated this in a "Note" last month, though I lay no claim to the gift of prophecy. The selection of a successor rests with the local Clerical Chapter, on whose vote everything formally depends. Still, there is reasonable room to speculate that the selection will fall upon Father Civati, the present Vicar-General. He is a profound theologian, a good English speaker, and one who is able to carry his point under the most trying circumstances, besides he knows how to please all and sundry. If he be elected and consecrated, he will be the youngest of his predecessors, but on that account there is nothing to discount his fitness. The next possible successor is Father Vismara who is also an excellent Priest. It is a pity, however, that Bishop Vigano has left Hyderabad at the very beginning of his getting into touch with his flock, as it was probable that before long he would have become most popular and respected.

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Moulvie Abdul Jabbar Khan, the Persian Principal of the Madras-i-Aizza (City Noble School), has been engaged for the better part of a quarter of a century in compiling the History of the Deccan in Hindustani, the manuscript of which he was fotunate in saving from the September floods, which swept over his dwelling, situate near what is called the Chudderghaut Durwaza. In consideration of the valuable work the Moulvie is about to lay before the public in three large volumes, H. H. Nizam's Goverament has been pleased to grant him Rs. 6,000, to be paid in three instalments, to enable the learned Moulvie to meet the printing charges of the History of the Deccan. I understand the first instalment of Rs. 2,000 has now been paid, and that in return for the handsome grant of Rs. 6,000 the Moulvie has bound himself to supply the Government with fifty sets.

***

The additions to the office building of the Inspector-General of Post Offices, opposite Messrs. Abid and Company, are making the place look attractive and will soon approach completion. Mr. Knox Homen deserves to be congratulated on the interest he has evinced for the betterment of the postal system in the Moglai Service, on whose recommendation, it is said, H. H. Nizam's Government has sanctioned the introduction of the Money Order system in 222 Post Offices. Of these, 61 will do the work without incurring any extra expenditure for office establishment, while 161 offices will involve new appointments and increases aggregating something like Rs. 50,000 annually, which cannot be regarded as extravagant if the progress anticipated is achieved.

***

Wadi Junction is looking up proudly: the two new first and second-class refreshment-rooms re splendid and the new waiting-rooms promise absolute comfort, judging from the second-class waiting-rooms for ladies and gentlemen that are completed. The accessories of the lavatories are all marble and the pavements are laid with good plaster of Paris. If cement tablets could be replaced by marble slabs for the posting of Railway Time Tables and Notices, another excellent addition will have been made.

***

His Highness the Nizam's Government has sanctioned the grant of two years' leave to Mr. Tahir Ali, an Assistant Engineer of the Public Works Department, to enable him to proceed to England to study engineering. During the first year of his leave he will receive half-pay, and during the second no pay, which practically means that he will have to go on his own resources and come back a full-fledged "expert" for the benefit of the State when a flood or any other crisis threatens. When the young man was prepared to make so commendable a venture, alike creditable to himself and the Government he was serving perhaps a small encroachment on the "Mutafarakat" allotment might not have been unreasonable, especially as generous provision is not unfrequently made in the way of scholarships for those—whom the gods favour.

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Shapurwadi was the scene of a nice wedding celebration last night, which was attended by most of the leading officials of the N. G. S. Railways, and was kept up by a dance till the early hours o the morning. I believe never on this Railway did the marriage of the son and daughter of an official take place simultaneously. The precedent in this year, however, has been set by the nuptials of the son and daughter of Chief Guard Patrick Collins with Miss Clara Ernestine Pichard and Mr. John Herbert Mass, respectively. Mr. Terpy, the Chief Permanent Way Inspector, after the cutting of the cakes, proposed the wedding toasts, which were vociferously responded to.

Peshawar Division Artillery Practice Camp will be held from the 21st February to the 20th March between Jehangira Road Station and Jehangira Ferry.

THE Young Maharaja Holkar is, the "Pioneer" understands, likely to go to the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra, for a six months' course.

HIGH COURT.—JAN. 14.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Testimentary Suits.

7-08 Kanga and Patell Rustomji Dhunjibhai vs Damji Moroba Patell and another Shamrao M and H Jehangir G and B Pestonji R and K part heard.

Long Causes.

568-08 In pearson a pauper Pandurang Narayen Javeri vs Narayen Raghoba Javeri and others M B Chothia and M H and Co part heard.

Testimentary Suits.

168-08 Little and Co. Dewji Waghji and others vs Cullianji Damodhar Thakurdas and Co partheard.

629-06 K D Shroff Kavasji Pestonji Bharucha and others vs Perosha Pestonji Bharucha and others Ardeshir H D and Co Dinsha and D Sorab and J.

Testimentary Suits.

24-08 Mulla and M Sagoonabai widow of S vs Soolaji Luximan Thakurdas and Co.

25-08 Wadia G and Co Munchersha B Mahimwalla vs Noraji B Mahonwalla Mirza M and M.

26-08 Ardeshir H D and Co Daniel Chamies vs Bai Jayabai Dickshit Dand Co for postponement

27-08 S J Jadah (for a pauper) Yala of Vasta vs Wallibai widow of G V Dinsha and D. For Postponement.

13-07 Jehangir G and B Ranchordas Mooleshand and another vs Narandas Khatoo Malji and K.

Long Causes.

573-08 Liitle and Co Ramrao Pursharam and others vs Gunpatrao Purshotam and others Bhai Shanker K and G E Egelow G W and Co. Mirza M and M Nowrji Framji Mahimwalla vs Muncherjee Behramji Mahimwalla and others Wadia G and Co.

654-08 18-692 Bicknell M and R Gowal Krishna Higgade vs The Sun Life Assurance Co of Canada Edgelow G W and Co.

322-08 Mulla and M Kapadia Bros a firm vs Lalbhoy Mohanlal and others Tyabji D and Co Edgelow G W & Co.

907-07 Payne and Co The Bombay Cycle Motor Agency vs The Bombay Motor Car Co Ld Smitham B and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BRAMAN.)

To Speak to the Minutes of Decree.

640-08 Payne and Co Haji Ahmed bin Abdulla Bazad vs Mahomed bin Essa in Khalifa and another Thakurdas and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

172-07 Bhaishunker K and G Mulji Tejsey and others vs Ramsi Dewraj Wadia G and Co.

495-08 Smetham E and Co Muncherji Cursetji Khumbata vs Hormusji Nuserwanji Khumbata Ardeser H D and Co.

183-08 Kanga and P Bai Marlambai vs Bai Singaribai widow.

341-07 Mansuklal G and H Shrichand Jatha the Firm vs. Cursondas Laxmidas Jamsetji R D.

292-03 Bicknell M and R Howard Bicknell vs Ladkibai widow Dikshit D and S. For postponement.

515-08 Matubhoy J and M Fatmabai widow vs Jafferbhai Somji and others Payne and Co for postponement.

681-06 Little and Co Gordhandas Govindji vs Dayabhai Tapidas Chienis and M.

695-07 Tvebji D and Co Bai Fatmabai widow vs Yemnabai and others K and P M B Chothia.

140-07 Tyebji D and Co Moosa Haji Bua and others vs Joonas Haji Salemahomed and Kanga and Patell. For postponement.

296-08 Pestonji R K and Co Warden and Co a firm vs Haji Janmahomed Moosa Kanga and Patell for postponement.

903-07 Edgelow G W and Co Mirza Mahomed Kashani vs Bebi Sakina widow and others.

572-08 Th A Ghandy Halimabai widow vs Shaik Ahmed Shaik Salimahomed Mistri and others S B Mehta.

756-07 Thakurdas and Co Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit Bart and others Pestonji R and K K D Shroff.

176-05 Unwalla and P Safoorabai widow and others vs Abdoolbhoy Hnakibhoy and others Little and Co.

493-05 Unwalla and P Safoorabai widow and others vs Abdoolbhoy Khakibhoy and others Little and Co.

660-08 Joh M and Somji Bras Miguel Lopes vs Sakaram Vishranker K D Shroff.

924-07 Tyebji D and Co Bandarers La vs Lalji M ancherji an others Edgelow W and Co.

299-06 Wadia C and W Chhobildas Laloobhoy vs Ramdas Chabildas and others Edgelow G W and Co D J and D Little and Co.

155-08 Captain and V The Hon the Advocate General of Bombay vs Damoder Madhowji and others Payne & Co For postponement.

181-08 Payne and Co Mahomedbhoy Dossa vs Karmali Abdoola and others Tyebji D and Co.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Quaha Penang Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Thomas Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 13th January 1909.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mns.
Turkey ...	0	0	0	0	0
Teheran ...	13	11	23 p.m.	2	16
Suez	13	11	30 p.m.	0	22

NOTICE.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costarica are subject to censure (22-11-08).

Private telegrams for Messina may be accepted but telegrams for other places in Sicily are subjected to heavy delay and can only be accepted at senders risk. (12-1-09).

Private telegrams for provinces Messina and Reggio. Calabria are accepted at senders risk. Telegrams for places in Sicily are accepted at senders risk. (13-1 09).

17-26. Only one Burma wire working. Traffic for Burma subject to delay. (13 : 09).

19-25. Burma Lines right not much delay on out going traffic. (12-1-09).

Turkish route interrupted beyond Erzerum (12-1-09).

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The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JAN. 14, 1909.

THE REMOVAL OF TOWN REFUSE.

THE preservation of the purity of the air and the water-supplies in a city is the first duty of its rulers, and of the two the former is by far the most difficult, especially in tropical countries where organic matter decomposes so rapidly and where the habits of the people are so insanitary. Water that, twenty years ago, would have been condemned as too impure for the supply of a town may, now, thanks to the joint services of the engineer and the chemist, be purified completely at a very small cost, but the air supply is liable to constant contamination both from living and dead matter, and the most the authorities can do is to remove the dead matter as quickly as circumstances will allow. The collection and removal of cutchra in Bombay has always been a troublesome business, partly owing to the unchecked habit of throwing refuse of all kinds out from doors and windows, and partly on account of the annoyance caused by collections of this refuse awaiting removal. The habit of throwing out refuse, which the authorities have only checked in a half-hearted manner, will always complicate any systematic removal, for, in all civilized countries, the people are compelled to co-operate with the local authorities in order to reduce the cost of cleansing and to increase its efficiency. The project which Dr. Turner, Executive Health Officer of Bombay, recently presented to the Corporation, is the result of a prolonged study of the conditions existing in a city which has grown to an unmanageable size and about three-fourths of whose inhabitants are coolies, who, while they fully appreciate the better pay they obtain in a large city, resent any interference with their traditional habits and render the work of conservancy a very difficult undertaking. The removal and disposal of the refuse of Bombay at various periods would form an interesting history to any student of Municipal progress, and we doubt not that Dr. Turner has fully informed himself of what has already been done before submitting his project. Larger vehicles for transport and smaller receptacles for collection appear to represent his main idea for dealing immediately with the refuse, and the substitution of mechanical prime movers for bullocks seems to be quite in keeping with the progress of the day in such work.

The report does not state what class of motor is to be used, for although steam and internal combustion engines are both used, there is probably a type among them best suited to the conditions of Bombay. If steam is used the boilers should be fired with coke or crude oil, and if the engine, one of the internal combustion type there is a choice between kerosine and petrol. If industrial alcohol were made in India from prickly pear or other waste material, it would probably have the preference in point of cost. The handling of the cutchra between the house and the collecting vehicle and its transfer to the latter are not made very clear in the report of the Health Officer. The motor vehicle cannot enter narrow streets and must wait somewhere for the arrival of the collecting bins which must be raised and emptied into the cart. If the contents are foul, an unpleasant smell will be inevitable. One good feature of the exchange of the bullock-cart for the motor will be the a reduction in the number of men employed in conservancy work and of bullock stables on the island. The relative economy of the old and the new system is of secondary importance. The Corporation has never spent enough on conservancy, indicating a lack of appreciation of its importance. In the discussion of the report which took place on Monday, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's memory of what occurred twenty years ago was somewhat defective. Twenty years ago the transport of cutchra to the flats was managed in a manner that involved great cruelty to the bullocks in wet weather owing to the narrowness of the cart tyres and the softness of the dumping ground. The cost of the work was also increased because the loads had to be reduced. But no alteration was made in the width of the tyres, in fact, the relation of the width of tyres to the load carried has been ignored by the Corporation although its importance has of late become very urgent. The details of the various refuse destructors in use in England afford very interesting reading. We must, however, remember that they were, one and all, designed to deal with a material differing very much from the cutchra of Bombay.

The chief point of difference is the absence of coal cinders in the Bombay material, and the excess of damp and incombustible matter. Three furnaces have been tried and abandoned in Bombay. The first, known as the "Beehive" was built behind the Municipal workshops; the design came from Bradford and it was a complete failure. Then an experimental furnace was built on the flats. It was designed "departmentally" and it contained two fire-grates one above the other. When put to work it belched smoke from the fire doors until the stokers could not approach it, for the chimney turned out to be only a fraction of the proper size for the grate area. This furnace remained for years a monument of "how not to do it." Another furnace was built about eight years ago in the place of the "Beehive," and worked satisfactorily until it was taken over from the contractor, who employed properly trained stokers. The pay of these men was found to be too high; cheaper men were employed, and the smoke nuisance became so great that the furnace was stopped by Government upon the petition of the School of Art. The cheap stokers proved an expensive economy. Careful experiments made by the Bombay Tramway Company with stable refuse proved that, after 60 per cent. of water had been dried out of it, its calorific value was only one-eighth of that of good Indian coal and that when wet it would hardly burn itself. As the smoke from imperfectly burnt cutchra is exceedingly offensive, it would be imprudent to place any furnace within the town on account of the risks of bad management. It might be found cheaper on the whole to remove the refuse by rail to a safe distance. To burn part of it in the dry season and rail the whole out of town in the monsoon offers no prospect of economy. The success of all town conservancy depends on the loyal performance of contributory work on the part of the citizens. A reference to the regulations and policing of any well-ordered country will make this perfectly clear, and the longer the inhabitants of Bombay are allowed to continue their disorderly habits the more they will resent interference when it comes. Of this the Corporation has already had ample proof, for Bombay has not once, but many times, paid a terrible penalty in deaths from what are justly called dirt diseases.

MR. CARNEGIE ON STEEL.

MR. CARNEGIE has been giving his views on the subject of steel, a matter which none should understand better than he, and he has asserted that it can be made at less cost in America than England. Unfortunately Mr. Carnegie has given no figures to back up his assertion, and immediately have come forward a number of persons who deny his accuracy. The first thing that has to be decided is what is meant by steel production and what by cost, for there are many kinds and qualities of steel and there are profitable and unprofitable costs of production. Ten years ago American producers stated, with the utmost confidence, that they had better plant and better methods and could turn out a better product than England at less cost and at greater speed. If there had been any foundation for the statements, it is obvious that the British manufacture would practically have ceased to exist. But the expected has happened; the cost of manufacture in Great Britain has decreased while that in the United States has increased, in fact very substantially increased, so that the bogey of American ascendancy has been considerably allayed. Amongst the critics is a large Sheffield manufacturer. What does Mr. Carnegie mean? he asks. "If comparison is drawn between the prime costs of a ton of American rails rolled from 'pipe' ingots insufficiently 'cropped'—rails of which one in about every four is defective, and the quality of which is deliberately sacrificed to tonnage in manufacture—and British rails rolled out of the solid only, then we may be induced to accept Mr. Carnegie's opinion. But taking, as we are entitled to take, quality for quality, I beg to challenge it. Spread over the last eight years, 1900-7, the price of pig-iron has been, on the average, about 17s. per ton higher in the United States than in this country. That 'price' is not 'cost' I admit, but I find no evidence to prove that the American iron smelter, with his high price, has made any greater profits per ton than the British smelter with his much lower price. With pig-iron ranging from about 6s. to 29s. per ton higher in America than here it is difficult to see much justification for Mr. Carnegie's assertion that the cheapest steel in the world is produced in the United States."

Mr. J. Stephen Jeans, whose word must be regarded to be quite as authoritative as that of Mr. Carnegie, asserts that iron and steel profits are somewhat less generally in America than in Great Britain and there is a mass of evidence, uncontradicted except by Mr. Carnegie, to show that the American steel industry is far from being what it once was, and is, in fact, working under extreme difficulties, and we see no reason why the assertion of the Steel King about the low cost of production in America should provoke any uneasiness in England, for it is impossible to believe that the Americans can beat British steel manufactures, except in a few specialities. The United States' Steel Corporation has to carry between twelve and thirteen pounds worth of bonds for every ton of its productive capacity when all its mills are running at full pressure, and its total capital charges, including common stock, are just about equal to twenty-three pounds per ton of productive capacity. Mr. Jeans says in his "Iron Trade of Great Britain" that in America "the output per unit of capital is ridiculously small," and points out that the capital charges of the independent concerns are roughly three times as high as those of British works. Apart from financial matters, and apart from the question of a tariff or no tatiff, our American rivals are obliged to labour under great natural, geographical, and economic difficulties in competition with us. The enormous distances which separate the iron ore deposits from the coal fields, and the manufacturing plants from the seaboard, very severely handicap the American steel trade. In Great Britain we have coal, iron, furnaces and harbours all within easy distance, and the result is that we can assemble materials at furnaces, we can make iron and steel, and put the finished products on board ship, just as we can build a ship and her engines, at a less cost than the Americans can, Mr. Carnegie's assertions notwitstanding. In cheap and convenient supplies of minerals, in geographical situation, in sound capitalisation and in skilful labour we hold a combination of advantages enjoyed by no other country—not even by the vast United States. No country can produce cheaper or better iron and steel than England, and it is really high time that the American boast was exposed and that we should be given our true position in the world's markets.

END OF A HINDU RELIGIOUS QUARREL.

SOME time ago we referred in these columns to the religious difference which had arisen between the reformed Hindu sect of the Swami-Narayans and the head of orthodox Hinduism at Dwarka. This quarrel was of considerable interest because the Swami Narayans form one of the most enlightened religious sects within the pale of Hinduism, and an attempt was made by the forces of reaction to coerce their advanced and progressive sect into submission to orthodoxy. The Swami-Narayans, like some other similar sects, are obnoxious to orthodox Brahmans, which is quite natural, and these seek every opportunity of detracting them. The sect was founded, as Monier Williams recognises, with an honest desire to purify the Vaishnav faith, and it has already done much good in several parts of Gujarat. But, as the same high authority feared, "its destiny in the end is to be drawn back into the all-absorbing vortex of corrupt Hinduism," like all other Indian reformation and religious revivals. But we are glad to find that this destiny is not yet near its fulfilment. The present quarrel, which had given rise to a good deal of *odium theologicum*, arose from the fact that the Sankaracharya of Dwarka, who represents rigid orthodoxy and claims papal infallibility, declared the religious opinions of the sect to be opposed to genuine Hinduism and to have no warrant in the Vedas. This head-priest also threatened them with excommunication, that penalty which has so much dread for all Hindus. The Swami-Narayans thereupon, thinking themselves libelled, proceeded against the Sankaracharya in a court of law, besides defending themselves in hand-bills showing that they were genuine Hindus believing in the Vedas. Before both sides could fight it out in a court of justice, the dispute was very sensibly referred to arbitration, and the award has just been given by the arbiters which it is, to be hoped, will compose this rather unseemly quarrel.

The Sankaracharya has withdrawn his charges of heterodoxy against the sect and also his threats of excommunication. The sectaries on the other hand have undertaken to adhere to those opinions only which were originally inculcated by their founder Swami Susjanand (1780-1830) in his treatise called Shiksha-patri, and to give up the opinions of their later leaders, which we do not think much of a loss to the sect. This treatise is rather ethical than theological and is highly interesting. Monier Williams has edited its text in Sanskrit with a complete translation in 1882, and says that many of its precepts contain "high moral sentiments worthy of Christianity itself." Shahjanand, with the aid of a learned Brahman named Dinanath, made a collection of two hundred and twelve precepts, some original and some extracted from ancient Hindu scriptures, and embodied them in this treatise. We give the following as a specimen of the moral sentiments of this remarkable treatise which has now been accepted as orthodox by even the head-priest of Hinduism: "That which abides within the living human spirit in the character of its internal regulator should be regarded as the self-existent Supreme Being who assigns a recompense to every act. That Being, known by various names, the cause of all manifestations, is to be adored by us as our chosen deity." We are glad that such a progressive sect as the Swami-Narayan has come so well out of this conflict with the reactionaries.

THE Calcutta Telegraph Office announces that there is only one wire to Burma working and Burma traffic is subject to delay.

MAHARAJA KUMAR of Sikkim, who has made a grand tour of the world, will remain in Calcutta for a few days before proceeding to his home.

THE Bill amending the law relating to Courts in the Central Provinces is in preparation in the Legislative Department, and may possibly be introduced this session.

MR. A. McROBERT has been elected President of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce for the ensuing year. There was no other European candidate.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

INDIANS AND HONOURS.

IT is not everybody who has the heart to refuse a distinguished title, when it is offered to him by Government. Such men are very rare anywhere, and much rarer in India. For my countrymen are like children, "pleased with a rattle, tickled by a straw." It may not be generally known how some of them hanker after honours, bowing and cringing and supplicating for them, and disdaining no means, fair or foul, to gain their end. They care not to what extent they demean themselves, provided they can gratify their ambition. It is amusing to think of the tremulous excitement with which eager aspirants to fame must be scanning the Honours' List, when published, and of the disappointment and heart-burning it creates in a hundred expectant families, as against one home which it renders joyful and happy. It is not that the struggle is so keen for grand titles alone. Among the humbler classes of candidates, there is as raging a desire for one of the little distinctions comprising the list of what are described in the papers as "Native Honours." I wonder if the authorities realize what happiness they confer upon an Indian by enabling him to assume the modest appellation of Rao Saheb before his name. How he swells with pride among his fellows! How heartily he enters into friendly schemes for his entertainment! How he finds himself surrounded by a troop of friends and admirers, ready to extol his virtues in a glowing address! And with what becoming modesty he receives all such marks of approbation, protesting the while that he does not deserve them, and solemnly affirming that a benign Government had been most generous towards him, and his friends most kind for what little he might have done in the way of duty. In these circumstances, the refusal by Mr. B. M. Malabari of a K.C.S.I. stands forth as a unique event in the annals of fame. Aye, it is quite a phenomenon. This is not the first time that Mr. Malabari has gratefully declined an honour. Many years ago, he was offered the Shrievalty of Bombay. We must not, of course, suppose that he is so vain as to despise such honours and consider himself above them, or that he is lacking in his appreciation of their value. But having led a quiet and retired life, he shrinks from the fierce glare of day. He has made a name for himself by his achievements in the field of social reform, and there may be an unconscious feeling in him that his name, "when unadorned, is adorned the most."

MOHORRUM PRECAUTIONS.

IT was a happy thought on the part of H. E. the Governor to appoint a sort of a Conciliation Board for the adjustment of any differences that migh arise between Shiahs and Sunis during the Mohorrum festival, and for the prevention of such outbreaks of lawlessness as disturbed the City last year. The lower strata of the Musalman population of Bombay are charged with a deal of inflammable material, which is ready to burst into a conflagration on the slightest provocation on this occasion, when religious passions run high between the rival sects. During these days, the Police have to undergo a lot of trouble to keep the peace between the contending factions. But, notwithstanding the careful and elaborate precautions taken by them, there is always a chance of a stray spark leading to a general explosion. The closing of liquor shops, regulating the Taboot processions, and other Police measures supply, at best, but a superficial remedy. The high pitch of exaltation, to which the Faithful work themselves, will have to be guarded against from year to year, as long as they remain in outer darkness for want of education. Ignorance is the twin brother of fanaticism. Education alone will effect a permanent improvement, doing away with the necessity of special precautionary measures. It will be many years before the desired change will take place in the community, as a whole. Until then, Shiahs and Sunis will continue to hate one another for the love of God, and the Police will have an anxious time, as sure as the festival comes round every year. The Committee of Musalman gentlemen appointed by Government will no doubt be of much service in co-operating with the Police for the preservation of peace. The assignment to them of a public duty affords to the people an indirect lesson in the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, which are but very faintly understood at present, but which will be realized better and better with the extension of the popular element in the government of the country.

DISPOSAL OF THE TOWN SWEEPINGS.

DR. TURNER'S report on the collection and removal of town sweepings will, doubtless, be carefully considered by the Corporation. The present system is primitive and defective. An interminable string of bullock-carts, filled with refuse, slowly wending their way through the town to the Flats is a most offensive nuisance. The Health Officer wishes the carts to be partly supplanted by a motor service, the carts being only used for carrying the refuse to a few central depots, whence it might be removed expeditiously in motors to Mahalaxmi. Dr. Turner proposes to have three motor waggons in the beginning. The cost of carriage by this means is estimated by the Executive Engineer at 7 annas per ton, as against 5 annas per ton for the bullock service. Taking the aggregate refuse of the town at 140 tons per day, the increase works out to a total of about Rs. 6,000 per annum, which is surely not a high price to pay for the substantial mitigation of a great nuisance. It is not quite certain that we should have to pay even so much more, because we are told that the expenditure will be compensated for by a reduction in the number of carts and bullocks. It is further proposed that the motors should be "contrived a double debt to pay," to sweep and water the streets by night and carry the garbage by day. In the matter of the disposal of the town sweepings, I am afraid we are somewhat behind the times. Dr. Turner suggests the use of destructors as one means of disposing of the refuse. The question has repeatedly been discussed by the Corporation in the past, and it was concluded that owing to the nature of stable and other refuse, the plan would not answer. It may be that the incinerators of the present day are an improvement on those of ten or twenty years back. It would se appear, at least, from the terms of the Health Officer's reference to these machines in his report. If the Horsfall Destructor, which he recommends, will reduce the nuisance, as stated by him, to a minimum, the Municipality might go in for it. Modern science has turned sewage and sullage water to very good purpose as a fertilizer, and we are told that the heat generated by these Destructors may be utilized for producing electric energy and electric lighting, and in several other ways. So we may derive some profit from the very scum of the earth.

HIGH PRICES OF FOOD STUFFS.

GOVERNMENT have not moved a moment too soon in instituting an inquiry into the high prices of food stuffs, from which India has been suffering for the past two or three years. The normal prices are now higher than they were during famines, and they stand fast, whether the season is good or bad. Only the evil is aggravated when the crops have failed. People have been indulging in various conjectures as to the cause of this phenomenon. Some are of opinion that a wave of high prices is passing over the world, and that India is suffering from its general effect. If it is a wave, will it pass away? It is surmised that one reason for the dearness of food grains is that the area for their cultivation is steadily decreasing, and that the ryot finds it pays better to grow cotton. There are, again, men who ascribe the evil to the artificial exchange fixed by Government at an arbitrary figure, and they think that so long as it remains in force, the high prices will continue. The last Congress has also asked for an inquiry, but I do not know whether there was anybody in that assembly of Intellectuals competent enough to throw some valuable light on the question. It is a grave, complicated and most difficult problem, necessitating a close and comprehensive inquiry in various directions by eminent economists.

DION.

THE CHRISTIAN SON OF KING NAUSHIRVAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The great kings of the Zoroastrian House of Sasan elevated foreign beauties to their side on the throne and the sons of these alliances ruled the Persians. They were not only absolute autocrats over their people but in theory masters of the livelihood and life of the Mobedan Mobed, the supreme spiritual authority. Religion was no bar to the unions and the tyranny of custom was yet not. Hormazd IV (578-590 A. D.) is known to history as Turkzad, being the son of Khushro and a Turkish princess. Less fortunate was the son of Anoshar-van, surnamed the Just, by a Christian consort. His name was Anoshzad and his pathethic history forms one of the most touching episodes of the Shahname. Extant Arabic annals have not omitted the episode, but Firdausi's account is the fullest.

On his return from the Syrian expedition Khushro was seriously taken ill. Rumour declared him dead. Here Anoshzad saw his opportunity, gathered a number of Christian followers, among them bishops and patriarchs, and marched to grasp the scepter of Iran. On the way word was brought to him that the Kesra was yet alive. But the Christian prince, whose military preparations were probably meant at first only against rival aspirants to the throne, had gone too far to recede. He could not lay down the arms he had so precipitately taken up and at last Anoshzad was persuaded to rebel against his father Anoshrvan the Just.

In vain had the great king endeavoured to convert Euphemia, his beautiful Christian Queen, from Christianity to Zoroastrianism; worse still, her son Anoshzad took after his mother and would not embrace the faith of his father, and had to be incarcerated in the city of Jund-Shapur. The intelligence that Anoshzad had broken out of prison and had rebelled against his sovereign father rent Khushro's heart with grief and rage. Paternal love struggled with anger at the enemy of the empire. He sent his directions to his viceroy in a despatch, the substance of which is preserved to us in several versions. So far as possible, Anoshzad must be captured alive, though his death, if Fate so willed it, must be preferred to his escape or success. As for his Christianas, "fear not their great numbers for they have no strength for permanent resistence. How can indeed the Christians hold out when according to their belief they must present the right cheek to the man who smites their left? If Anoshzad surrenders himself together with his comrades, put those again into prison who were shut up before but without restricting more than before their food, clothing and free movement. Show no quarter to the cavalry; cut off their heads without remorse. Let his other ordinary followers escape. Furthermore, I well understand that you have, as you write to me, punished those who openly reviled Anoshzad and made insinuations against his mother; they are consumed with hatred and secret enmity, and have taken the occasion to traduce my son, only to revile and make insinuations against myself. You have done well indeed to chastise them. Be sure that no one delivers himself of more such utterances. And farewell." By the time Khushro had recovered from his illness and returned to his capital, Anoshzad was taken prisoner.

Firdausi's account is much more exhaustive and diverges from the above narrative of Dinavari in several important particulars. It is to be regretted that Rogers in his translation of the Shahname would have us satisfied with a bald, condensed prose version of this charming romantic episode. Firdausi brings into much greater prominence the Christian mother of the disloyal prince. It is she who supplies him with gold for his insurrection, and the whole terminates with her sorrowful mourning. Old Peros attempts to dissuade the rebelling prince from the errors of Christianity and waging war against a father. But the prince persists, engages the forces of the king and receives a wound which proves mortal. The scene of his death is a living picture in the Shahname. The lines devoted to the lifeless body leaning against the bosom of a bishop who tended in his last moments, the apostate son of a Persian monarch, are surpassed only by the message which Anoshzad sends to his mother, confessing his unfilial sin, consoling her and praying for a Christian burial. Let there be no 'dakhma' and no long train of corpse bearers for him, "make me a tomb as directed by the Messiah."

The version which describes Anoshzad as being taken prisoner after his abortive rising proceeds to say that the king in his clemency ordered his eyelids to be branded with hot iron instead of blinding, which was the fixed penalty for this description of crime in the code of the otherwise inflexible laws of the Medes and Persians. But whatever the guilt of the son, he was not reproached with the religion of his mother and the mother, as we saw above, was protected from the calumnies of the fanatic vulgar.

The scene is changed. Thirteen more centuries have rolled on. A Parsi prince, a merchant prince if you will, unites himself to a lady born in Christianity. She gives up the creed of her fathers by intelligent conviction; but the honest profession of her faith in Zoroastrianism, the faith of a cultured believing woman, Zorostrian at heart, is ruthlessly repudiated and the bigoted among her husband's co-religionists set up an unworthy cry of godless joy over the fell stroke of a misjudging pen which would seek to abrogate a Prophet's commandment hallowed by royal observance and sanctified by the tacit approval of countless ages.

Rangoon, Jan. 6. G. K. N.

THE fashion amongst Chinese ladies and their less fortunate sisters has been to wear their front hair in long fringes, or "bangs," which has also been imitated by young girls in the schools. As this fashion appears to the venerable Ministers of the Educational Department in Pekin to be too "flighty," an order has been issued prohibiting the "bang" in female schools throughout the Empire.

TROUBLE IN SOMALILAND.

ANOTHER RAID BY THE MULLAH.

Large Haul.

BRITISH FORCES TO BE STRENGTHENED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 12.

The Mullah has looted 20,000 camels and killed many friendly tribesmen.

A British force is being organized. Three hundred African Rifles and four hundred of the Indian Contingent have arrived at Berbera, and further East African troops are coming.

LONDON, JANUARY 13.

Reuter's Agency learns that the Imperial Government does not intend to send an expedition against the Mullah, but the position is such that it is necessary to strengthen the British forces.

BALKAN COMPENSATION QUESTIONS.

Austria's Offer Accepted.

LONDON, JANUARY 13.

Turkey has accepted Austria's offer of £ T 2,500,000 as compensation for the annexation of Bosnia. It is stated in Vienna that only mere formalities remain to be adjusted, and that a complete settlement is expected within a week.

The Bourse was excited on the views and prices jumped upward.

The Grand Vizier endeavoured to obtain an increase of half a million, but the Marquis Pallavicini was inexorable and threatened to break off the negotiations. It is believed in Constantinople that an understanding with Bulgaria will be facilitated.

CALIFORNIAN ASIATIC LEGISLATION.

President Roosevelt's Opinion.

"FOLLY, BAD FAITH AND INIQUITY."

LONDON, JANUARY 13.

President Roosevelt, in conversation with a friend, characterised the anti-Asiatic measures introduced into the Californian Legislature as a piece of folly, bad faith and iniquity.

These measures exclude Japanese from the public schools, provide for the segregation of Chinese and Japanese and impose other restrictions.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Cost Increasing.

LONDON, JANUARY 13.

Advices from Washington state that Mr. Hopkins has introduced a Bill into the Senate, authorising the issue of bonds for 500,000,000 dols. for the construction of the Panama Canal. This is an increase of 395,000,000 dols. over the original issue.

ASIATICS AND CANADA.

Immigration Practically Ceased.

LONDON, JANUARY 13.

A telegram from Ottowa states that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, replying to a deputation of the Trades Congress, said that the immigration of Hindus and Japanese into British Columbia had practically ceased.

The number of Chinese was increasing in spite of the tax, but they were mostly domestics.

PRUSSIAN BUDGET DEFICIT.

Effect of Depressed Trade.

LONDON, JANUARY 12.

The Prussian Budget shows a deficit of nearly £9,000,000 sterling, which is chiefly due to depression of trade and decreased Railway profits.

CHINESE TELEGRAPHS.

Protest against the Board of Communications.

LONDON, JANUARY 12.

Reuter wires from Peking that the Diplomatic body has made a strong remonstrance to the Chinese Government against the Board of Communications assuming complete control of the Telegraph Office at Peking.

RUGBY FOOTBALL DISPUTE.

The Payment of Players.

SCOTCH UNION'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, JANUARY 13.

The Scottish Rugby Football Union has refused to play the International Match against England on March 20th, owing to the English Union approving the payment of one guinea weekly above all possible expenses to each member of the New Zealand team of 1905 and the present Australian team.

The Scottish Union affirms that this sanctions professionalism.

THE ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE.

Situation at Messina.

SHOPS RE-OPEN.

FURTHER SHOCKS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 12.

A child, three years of age, has been rescued alive from the ruins of Reggio.

LONDON, JANUARY 13.

Messina is reviving.

Lemons and oranges are again being exported, and milk, vegetables and food are being sold in the streets. Stores and restaurants have been re-opened.

LATER.

A strong earthquake shock was experienced at Genoa at 1-50 in the morning.

Shocks were also felt at Bologna and Venice.

COUNCILS' REFORM SCHEME.

Meeting of Enlarged Imperial Council.

JANUARY 1910.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 13.

Provision is being made in the Budget Estimates for the introduction of the Councils Reform Scheme next year.

About January, next year, is a probable date for the enlarged Imperial Council to meet.

TITAGARH RIOTS.

Special Police Withdrawn.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 13.

The Special Police have now been withdrawn from Titagarh, and this recently disturbed area is now resuming its normal appearance.

Mr. Patterson, Sub-Divisional Officer, Serampore, is hearing the charges against the rioters who are under arrest.

THE VICEREGAL WEDDING.

Calcutta's Gifts.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 13.

Captain H. D. McNeil, Royal Dragoons, will be bestman at the wedding of Lady Violet Elliot to Lord Charles Fitzmaurice.

A pretty function took place at Government House here yesterday, when Lady Violet Elliot and her father, Lord Minto, received deputations with wedding presents from the Calcutta Corporation headed by Sir Charles Allen, and from the Calcutta Trades Association headed by Mr. J. S. Harris. Lady Violet thanked the donors in each case and Lord Minto said a few cheery words in reply to the congratulations.

THE AMIR.

Proceeds to Jellalabad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 13.

There has been very heavy snow at Kabul since Christmas, and the Amir seems at last to have made up his mind to seek a more temperate climate. His advanced baggage started for Jellalabad about the beginning of the month, and it was understood that he himself would begin his march a few days later. The journey will be rather a trying one, as the full severity of the Afghan winter will have to be faced.

THE RECENT RIOTING.

Trail of Rioters.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 13.

Fines ranging from three to fifteen rupees each were imposed to-day by Mr. Patterson, Sub-Divisional Officer, Serampore, upon thirteen Mahomedans arrested in connection with the recent rioting.

CHARGE AGAINST SOLDIERS.

Accused Punished.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 13.

Justices Holmwood and Ryves delivered judgment to-day in the case in which two soldiers of the Highland Light Infantry were charged with causing accidentally the death of a native near Darjeeling. The Sessions Judge of Darjeeling refused to accept the verdict of "not guilty" brought in by the jurors, and referred the case to the High Court. Their Lordships found the accused guilty of criminal negligence and fined them Rs. 50 each, or three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A CALCUTTA DIVORCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 13.

In the Calcutta High Court, before Mr. Justice Stephen, to-day, "decree nisi" was made absolute in the case in which W. P. Clarke sued his wife for divorce.

ANOTHER BALUCHI ROW.

Consternation in the Cantonment.

POLICE ON THE ALERT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JANUARY 13.

This evening between 8 and 10 o'clock the locality between Main Street, opposite the Police Station, and Centre Street was the scene of the wildest consternation. A number of Baluchis, eager for revenge on the butchers in the Connaught Market due to the previous trouble there, gathered in force and started a row with the butchers, but on seeing one armed jemadar and another native officer of the regiment present in the Market they scooted without doing any damage. On returning to barracks, however, several men broke into the native shops in Centre Street and looted as much as they could. In the attempt at resistance from the shopkeepers a few of the latter were pelted with stones and hit with sticks. The disorderly conduct of the Baluchis was the basis of excitement among the bazar folk in the locacality, and the report went round in an instant that a riot had occurred. The Police was at once stimulated. Mr. Ostrehan, District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Daniels, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mr. Power, Deputy Superintendent, Inspector Fleming, Sub-Inspector Merwanji and all the European force came up. The Mounted Police from Bamburdo were at once on the scene too. Major Field, Cantonment Magistrate, arrived a little later. He went round with Mr. Ostrehan, Mr. Daniels and other police officers, visiting the shops that were alleged to be looted, and also visited the Connaught Market where the trouble originated. Fortunately nobody was seriously injured—in fact nobody was injured at all beyond those who attempted to resist the advance of the Baluchis, and they were few. No arrests were made. The police action was prompt and effective and order was beautifully restored at about 10 o'clock.

RECENT SECUNDERABAD MANŒUVRES.

Complimentary Order.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JANUARY 13.

Regarding the Secunderabad Combined Manœuvres, which concluded on Saturday last, Major-General Sir James Wolfe-Murray, Commanding 9th (Secunderabad) Division, publishes the following complimentary order:—

"At the conclusion of a week's continuous operations in weather warmer than usual at this time of the year, the General Officer Commanding 9th Division desires to express his satisfaction at the way in which all ranks have worked to make the Manœuvres a success. The spirit and energy with which the troops carried out their tasks was most commendable and the good marching and small casualties show the physique of the men and animals to be in a satisfactory condition. The second phase of the Manœuvres was conducted personally by Sir James Wolfe-Murray, and the first day's march of the whole Division was made to Jalalpoor, fifteen miles north-west of Bhongir, to illustrate the flank march of an infantry division and a cavalry brigade just within possible, though not probable, striking range of an enemy, and to give practical experience in march, discipline and arrangements necessary for the movement of a considerable body of troops accompanied by baggage along the road, which objects were satisfactorily attained. The object of the second day's operations was to illustrate a sudden change of objective of the force and to show how the movement of the Division and the cavalry brigade could be effected through rugged country traversed by few and difficult roads. The route lay through a stiff road, and passing some hills near Kesshara part of the transport suffered great difficulty. The last day a big engagement took place west of Cheeratta, twelve miles from Secunderabad, the enemy being represented by the Imperial Service Troops, and subsequently the troops marched back to garrison. Only two or three casualties occurred during the whole week, which was the most vigorous of any manœuvres yet held in Secunderabad."

DR. AND MRS. BULLOCK WORKMAN.

Explorations in the Pamirs.

HEIGHT OF 24,000 FEET EFFECTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 13.

An interview is published in the "Indian Daily Telegraph" with Dr. and Mrs. Bullock Workman, the noted Himalayan explorers, who are now at Bangalore. They said of their explorations of glacial regions near the Pamirs that they ascended 24,000 feet on one occasion to carry out a survey. They surveyed the Hispar glacier, which has never been surveyed before. The chief obstacles encountered were from the people, who are unreliable and dishonest and would not stay with them. On one occasion the Raja of Nagar had to send his Prime Minister to compel coolies to remain with the party. They consider the European guides superior to Indians in endurance, physical strength, reliability and intelligence. The frontier tribes were never dangerous, though officers warned them that there might be danger during the Mohmand rising. The Workmans stay in Bangalore awhile to continue writing another book and then leave for Europe on a lecturing tour.

MR. RONALD M'NEILL, in his address to the Aberdeen Conservative Association, defined Mr. Winston Churchill as "that wide-awake worshipper at the shrines of the jumping cat."

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

Society's Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 13.

Speaking at the meeting of the Society for the Protection of Children last night, Sir Charles Allen urged the need of legislation for protection of minor girls in houses of ill-fame. He said that Indian gentlemen were not aware of the facts which had come to the Committee's notice through the Commissioner of Police and his subordinates. The Committee had special enquiries made and the police reported as an official fact that there were no fewer than 1,043 minor girls of less than 14 years of age in houses of ill-fame and of these not less than 140 were without parents or any legal guardians. It was with regard to the latter class that the Committee had made representations and in these representations they had been strictly moderate. They had considered only the case of girls under ten years of age. One reason for that was that the subject was, the Committee felt, too large to tackle as a whole, while they were advised that in the case of girls over 14 they were so ruined that even their removal from these houses could not redeem them. The Committee were still more moderate, because they passed over the case of girls under legal guardianship, or who were with their parents. In England such girls up to the age of 16 could be removed from their evil surroundings, but they were not ripe for such sweeping measures in this country as yet. What the Committee proposed was that on obtaining information of the presence of a child of less than 10 years in such a house without legal guardians or a mother, the magistrate should have power to issue an order upon the woman in whose charge the child was, calling upon her to show cause why the girl should not be removed from her custody. (Applause.) Sir Charles continued by saying that he sincerely believed that when this horrible state of things became known to their Indian friends they would all join in a representation to Government asking that the Committee's very moderate proposals might be carried into effect.

DROUGHT IN BEHAR.

Test Works Opened.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 13.

With reference to the situation in Behar, he latest official information shows that rain is urgently wanted over a wide area for the winter crops. The worst affected district is Darbhanga, where the rice crop has failed and sixteen thousand people are upon test relief works. Purnea has also been hard hit and may require help in the form of Government relief. Mozufferpur is less badly off, the rabi crop having made a good start, but water is scarce and everything depends upon the winter rains, of which there are no signs at present.

SIR E. BAKER'S TOUR.

Visit to Drought Stricken Centres.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 13.

Sir Edward Baker leaves Calcutta to-night for Mozufferpur and Darbhanga, visiting centres which have suffered from the drought.

INDIAN CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

A meeting was held last evening, in the Hall of the C. M. S., Dhanji Street, under the auspices of the Indian Christian Association, to welcome Dr. and Mrs. Harris, and Rev. D. K. Shinde on their return from America and England, and to congratulate Rev. P. K. Shinde on his receiving the Kaiser-i-Hind silver medal. Mr. A. H. S. Aston, presided.

After the prayers had been said, the Chairman in addressing the meeting, said they all knew why they had met together that evening. It was a public meeting to welcome Dr. and Mrs. Harris, and Rev. D. K. Shinde on their return from America and England and to congratulate Rev. P. K. Shinde on the bestowal upon him of the Kaiser-i-Hind silver medal. He felt very glad to preside there that evening, and he accepted with great pleasure the invitation to preside, because the Indian Christian Community was a community with whom he had the greatest sympathy. He felt double pleasure on the occasion, because the circumstances under which they met there that evening were circumstances which showed that the community was beginning to realise its great responsibility and was entering on the great career that lay before it in this country. He felt extremely satisfied to see man like Rev. D. K. Shinde earning distinctions at home. Dr. Harris had practised for many years in Bombay and Madras and was honoured in America by the confirment on him of degrees. He also felt pleasure in welcoming Mrs. Harris, as she was related to one of the most efficient members of the department in the Police Courts, namely Mr. Paidal Davy. The Rev. P. K. Shinde had the distinction of receiving the Kaiser-i-Hind medal in connection with famine work. He would now ask the Rev. K. P. Joshi and the Rev. P. N. Athavale to introduce the guests of the evening.

The Rev. K. P. Joshi and the Rev. P. N. Athavale then introduced Dr. and Mrs. Harris and the Rev. D. K. Shinde and the Rev. P. K. Shinde to the audience, recounting the various services rendered by them to the Indian Christian community.

The guests of the evening then related their experiences.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings

DEPARTURE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay, accompanied by Mr. L. Robertson, I. C. S., Private Secretary; Captain J. G. Greig, Military Secretary; Captain T. C. Lucas, R.A.M.C., Surgeon; and Captain E. G. Drummond, Aide-de-Camp, left on a tour to Karachi and Sind Districts, by the R. I. M. S. "Hardinge" yesterday evening. His Excellency drove to the Apollo Bunder in a motor car and entered the Royal Indian Marine launch "Bee" which was in waiting and proceeded on board the "Hardinge," which shortly after weighed anchor and proceeded on her voyage. His Excellency is expected to return to Bombay on the 2nd February next. The departure was private.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Standing Committee Meeting.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall last evening, when Mr. Manmohandas Ramji presided.

THE FRAMJI COWASJI TANK.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner, dated the 3rd November 1908, in which he said:

"I have the honour to state that serious complaints have been received as to the insanitary condition of the tank at Dhobitalao, near the Native General Library, and the Health Officer states that the water in it always presents a very foul appearance and cannot be clean, as it receives all the surface water from the road in the vicinity. I therefore propose to clean it at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,328 and I have the honour to request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to the required amount being met out of Surplus Cash Balance. I forward herewith the estimate."

Consideration was also given to a memorandum from the Commissioner, dated the 7th instant, forwarding for information, in continuation of his letter, copy of a memorandum to his address, dated the 27th November 1908, from the Executive Engineer, and stating that the Health Officer reports that beyond posting a Police Ramoshi now and again at the tank, no specific action was ever proposed to prevent its fouling.

The Executive Engineer's memorandum ran as follows:

"Returned to the Municipal Commissioner with an estimate amounting to Rs. 32,019 for the cost of filling in the tank up to the surface of the road. It may be stated here that the tank having been built as an act of charity some work of public utility will have to be provided in lieu of the tank and to be approved by the Corporation and the heirs or the representatives of the donor of the tank. Probably the dedication of the space as a public recreation ground would be considered to be sufficient."

It was resolved to send the matter to the Corporation for disposal.

THE ADDRESS OF CONDOLENCE.

The next item on the Agenda was a letter from the Municipal Secretary, dated the 9th instant, which stated:—"With reference to Corporation Resolution voting an address of condolence to His Excellency Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay, and requesting the President to forward the address suitably engrossed are encased, I have the honour by desire of the President to request that the Standing Committee will be pleased to recommend the Corporation to make an additional Budget Grant of Rs. 400 to meet the necessary expenditure in connection with the Address." It was resolved to recommend the Corporation to accord the necessary sanction.

THE INDORE OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

A correspondent writes:—Diseases of the eye may fairly be said to steal a march slowly but steadily on other disorders, especially in the larger towns. This is perhaps nowhere more apparent than in the native population of Bombay, especially the Parsi community, which admittedly forms one of its most important factors. The recent additions to the scope and utility of the Cowasjee Jhangir Ophthalmic Hospital, the establishment of a special Eye Hospital at Dhobi Talao by the trustees of the Ardasir Hormusjee Wadia Charitable Funds, and the scheme formulated by Dr. K. N. Karangia for the supply of spectacles, free of charge, to the poor of the Parsi community, bear testimony to the accuracy of the above statements. In Bombay the available medical skill, which, by the way, consists of a Presidency Ophthalmic Surgeon and of a private service consisting of five or six juniors, renders such relief as is sought or can be afforded. They cannot, however, root out the evil to any great extent. In the matter of expert Ophthalmic skill, Bombay is as poor as a church mouse, which is a blot on its escutcheon. This is easily deduced from the fact that people have not infrequently to cross the seas to seek relief in cases of obscure and obstinate eye diseases, which cannot be successfully diagnosed or combated here. It is, however, only the rich that can afford to do this. Bombayites will hail the day when, they get a Professor Frouche of Vienna, a Colonel Roberts of Indore, or a Dr. Pope of Madras for their relief.

Another reason why eye disease is so rapidly on the increase in Bombay, is that the available eye hospitals are too small, both in number and in dimensions, to accommodate the large number of eye patients who seek admission therein. Until, therefore, the Government or the community leaders grapple with the situation seriously, it behoves those who have reaped the benefit of properly equipped eye hospitals outside Bombay to bring such centres to the notice of similar sufferers in Bombay. I myself had been suffering from a serious eye trouble, which having baffled medical skill in Bombay, I had to betake myself to Indore. There are two hospitals and a Surgical Home at Indore. The latter and the camp hospital are under the control of Colonel J. R. Roberts, M. B., M. S., F. R. C. S., I. M. S., Administrative Medical Officer, Central India. Dr. Roberts is a unique surgeon, having an enviable reputation, all his own, for diseases of sorts especially eye-diseases. He is an acquisition to the city and the provinces he serves, and an honour to his Service and his Government. The rich and the poor of Indore and the surrounding cities seek his advice, and such advice and relief are invariably promptly and willingly accorded. The hospital is well laid out in the camp, and there are separate comfortable wards for Parsis, Hindus, and Bohras. Besides the general wards, which contain 200 beds, one half of which are reserved for surgical patients, there is a special eye hospital of 40 beds, which is looked after by Dr. S. R Massalawalla. This was erected to meet the growing want of eye patients. One half of the number of its beds are reserved for cataract patients only. The hospital has its own medical stores, dispensaries and a well equipped Bacteriological laboratory, which does good work under the energetic pursuits of Thakore Umraosing, who is in charge of it. Colonel Roberts is assisted by an efficient and tried medical staff, Rao Saheb Dr. Bhandarker and Dr. Surjiprasad and Dr. Kulkerni. The Surgical Home under Colonel Roberts is also well equipped. It is situated in the residency area and consists of rooms and accommodation for three patients of the better classes, and is served by a staff of three well trained nurses. Colonel Roberts and his staff try their level best to make their patients comfortable and to put them at their ease. During my stay of about two months with them, I had every reason to be more than satisfied both as regards treatment and comfort. The 'modus operandi' as regards the former in some respects is in marked and favourable contrast to that obtaining in Bombay, and the climate which is very salubrious materially serves to help the cure.

COLONEL HEADLAM will continue to officiate as Officer in Charge of the Training and Staff duties section of the Chief of the Staff's Division, pending the appointment of a permanent successor to Colonel Cowans.

A PRINCE OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

IT was a glorious morning in August when I and the inseparable companion of my hours of work or play took train for a station not many miles away from the fateful field of Borodino, now itself become merely a wayside platfrom, that was a century ago the turning-point of Napoleon's meteoric career. Every yard of this part of the Province of Moscow, as of its neighbour the Province of Smolensk, is full of traditions of the Great Compaign, writes Victor E. Marsden in the "St. James's Budget." Farther, much farther, than eye can reach, even in the wide horizons of level Russia, it is all historic ground, rich with the blood of what the Russians call "The Twelve Tribes of Europe"—Napoleon's "grande armee." Here first that master mind must have known the game was lost, more than three days' march away from Holy Moscow, "Mother of Cities."

Memories crowded upon us of all that Western nations have learned about the Great Campaign of 1812; something also we divined of that which the Western nations do not know, the secret confined to Russians alone of white men, and best displayed perhaps, of all by the Yellow Man—that power of suffering to extremity of time or of degree without abandoning their age-old outlook upon life, without feeling the immediate necessity, as Western nations do, in any extremity to seek new forms and methods of government and social life. The thoughts were opportune, for our destination was the country seat of a family that was a thousand years old already when Napoleon attempted to change the destinies of nations.

The Dolgorukovs are one of the half-dozen families in Russia that trace their descent from the Norseman Rurik, who died in 879 A. D. To the Russian nobility Rurik represents much the same stamp of ancient honour as a norman pedigree with us. The names "Dolgorukov or Dolgoruky" (now two distinct princely houses of common origin) both alike mean "Long-arm," and the family name dates from a nickname conferred on a famous descendant of Rurik (the seventeenth in succession) in the fifteenth century. There is, further, a Prince of Georgia who has been allowed to translate his native title of "Argutinsky" into the Russian equivalent "Dolgorukov," and use the two as a double barrelled name, but he has no claim to the ancient honours of the famous Rurik family.

Two Dolgorukovs have been of late much before the world's eye, the twin Princes Peter and Paul Dolgorukov. Prince Paul is the titular head of the great Constitutional Democratic Party ("Cadets"), which, but for certain regrettable errors of judgment, should have given to Russia her first Constitutional Ministry in the lifetime of the first Duma. Prince Peter was Vice-President of that Duma, and has just undergone his three months' imprisonment as one of the signatories to the "Viborg Manifesto" issued by the first Duma after its unceremonious dismissal by a coup d'etat of certain reactionary "pillars of the State."

It was on a long-standing invitation of Prince Paul Dolgorukov that we set out that glorious August day to visit the ancestral home of a family whose history is in so large part that of Russia herself. On leaving the railway there was still a drive of twenty miles before reaching "Volinshina." Thanks to the energy in the Province of Moscow of the Zemstvo, which is responsible for the roads in Russia, we accomplished the distance behind peasant horses—little better to the eye than cats' meat on four legs!—in two hours and a half. Our way for sixteen miles was the high road through Ruza, the "capital town of the district," and this road is as admirably metalled as an English highway. Road-building is a rather neglected branch of the art of civilisation in Russia, and it is pretty certain that wherever you find a well-metalled road, there is either a princely domain or a prosperous factory somewhere in the neighbourhood, for both these accidents, in very different ways, seem to react upon the Zemstvos in the direction of road-making and bridge-building.

The Russian popular idea of driving horses is to flog them along mile after mile without a moment's breathing space. The speed is proportionate, within limits, to the price paid, but the horses are never, at any speed, allowed to slacken from start to finish. The high road to Ruza runs in a series of ups and downs like an endless "switchback," yet the "jamshik" (driver) never once allowed his horses to rush the last of a declivity to carry them up the next rise, but kept the pace steady, uphill or down, a regular rate of one verst in five minutes. We insisted several times on giving the poor brutes a few yards at a walk, but at last had to acquiesce in the custom of the country, with the result that at Ruza it seemed better to take another team for the remaining four miles across country. The way now lay over what are called "through village" roads. These are simply a tract of Mother Earth bounded on one, sometimes on both, sides by a rough ditch, and only otherwise differentiated from the surrounding arable land by the surface being cut up by the wheels instead of ploughs—and the Russian plough hardly cuts a deeper furrow in the fields than wheeled traffic on such a "road." In order to properly understand some of the conditions of life in rural Russia it is necessary to travel in the simplest manner of the native: our impressions of the same road when we returned behind a pair of fine horses in a properly balanced carriage with a sufficiency of springs were wholly misleading, if more enjoyable.

The approach to a great house in Russia is not marked by any signs visible to the unaccustomed eye, for Russia is a boundless land in every sense. For a mile or more we had noticed that the ditches were deep and clean, with properly built culverts, the bridges over wayside streams were of sound timbers, with uprights truly perpendicular and guard-rails intact, and other tell-tale details, when we came at length upon the avenue leading to the home park, and soon reached the house, passing by a monument erected by the peasantry of the estate to the memory of Alexander II., the Czar Emancipator. Built in the days of the Great Catherine, the ancient house is rather curious than imposing. Properly speaking, it consists of a series of houses built round a circle and connected one with another by galleries closed and open. The circle of buildings is broken only by the entrance gates, which are flanked by two tall obelisks, repeated at the outer end of the avenue of approach. Opposite the entrance gates stands the principal house, a two-storied building containing the state reception-rooms and chambers of honour. From this on either side right round in a circle to the obelisks run the living houses, which are one-storied buildings, the whole simple to bareness, without architectural pretensions of any kind. The carriage-drive is a perfect circle, and the whole space left in the centre and at the sides is occupied by a flower garden such as can only be seen in great houses after many generations of culture. Field cannon, captured a century ago in battle from the Turks, flank several of the house doors. The prevailing impression is one of unpretentious comfort and peace abiding.

It was thus that a grand seigneur of two centuries ago realised an ideal after which enterprising inventors on the other side of the world are striving to-day. You breakfast in one room, or closed gallery, or open terrace lunch in another, dine in a third—always in the sun or in the shade, away from the wind or the driving rain and snow, moving round the circle according to the hour of the day or the weather conditions of the changing seasons, as the fancy of those concerned may suggest. There is one striking peculiarity inherent in this form of house; with the exception of the state-rooms, in the principal building, there is not a rectangular room to be found. The front and back walls of the other buildings are true arcs of a circle and incidentally have provided opportunity for the inventiveness of the masters of the cabinet-maker's art in the days when beauty and utility were wedded for all time.

PARLIAMENTARY PASTIME.

Humours of the Session.

Are Parliamentarians less witty than were their predecessors? Is the laughter which "does go od like a medicine" less frequent, less hearty, now than in the days when "untimely humorousness" was free from time-table trammels? The end of a session, as the end of the year, suggests this reminiscent interrogation, and the best answer, given with due allowance for changed circumstances, for the insistance of the present, and the glamour which is not of the very hour, would be that, if there are fewer humorists, there is a much humour in this Parliament as in any during the last quarter of a century. Nothing is more difficult than to distinguish between wit and humour, except it be to define them, and if it be the case that there are now fewer men from whom a humorous speech is sure to come, there are probably more from whom such a speech may come. The House of Lords being an institution of more permanent, personel relies for the lightening of its debates more than does the Lower House on members who have established a reputation for wit—a quality with which as the session just closed demonstrates a group, large and distinguished, is abundantly endowed.

There has been no Parliament which has been denied the enjoyment of humour of every variety in our time, at least—the effervescent, irresponsible outbursts of the Irish Nationalists the dry, deliberate pawkiness of the Scot the bluff, straightforward pleasantries of the recognised wag, the polished intellectuality which gives out "stinging jests with honey for the wound," even the floundering, blundering mirth of the man, whose good nature kindly heart, or cheerful face appeals as promptly and powerful as the sallies of the brightest and nimblest wit among them all.

RULING WITH A SMILE.

And this Parliament is strongly, perhaps unconsciously, predisposed to break away into the paths of merriment, because the Speaker of the House of Commons is one possessed of a fragrant and persuasive humour. Mr. Lowther is always firm; he can be even stern. Witness his treatment of Mr. Swift MacNeill, when that hon. member persisted in putting supplementary questions after such questions had been ruled to be a reflection on the Natal Government. "Everything done under martial law," insisted Mr. MacNeill, "is, prima-facie, illegal." "It is no business of the hon. member," said the Speaker, quietly, "to lecture me on martial law." But as a rule when a member is inclined to be waywardi or when sections of the house show irritation threatening to develop into a storm the Speaker employes humour—which, if, as has been said, it is always independent of fixed principles, is certainly in his case always consistent with a sound interpretation of Parliamentary practice and procedure—to bring the member to contended subjection, the contending partisans to amused amity.

"A SHADOW OF DOUBT."

"I desire to put a supplementary question," said Earl Winterton, on one occasion but I admit I have some doubt whether it arises out of the answer just given."

"If the noble lord has any doubt," interposed the Speaker, blandly, "he had better not put the question." "On consideration," persisted Earl Winterton, "I think I have no doubt," "On consideration, I think I have doubt." said the Speaker, and thus the end came.

FROM AN IRISH PRISON.

When the House assembled in January Mr. Ginnell, the member for North-West Meath, was in prison, confined for contempt of Court, and Mr Swift MacNeill put a question as to whether the absentee could, consistently with the prison discipline, put down questions on the paper. The Speaker treated the matter with great decorum, his voice indicating that it was no fault of his that the House laughed immoderately. If the prison authorities in Ireland allowed Mr. Ginnell of send questions, Mr Lowther had no objection to such questions appearing on the paper, "provided that it does not presuppose or necessitate the appearance of the hon. member here. The House has been informed," he proceeded, "that the hon. member cannot be present in his place for some little time, and therefore, it would be carrying things to an absurdity if his name appeared on the papers and I should be asked to call upon him, when it is known that he cannot be here to respond. But in other respects, so far as the Chair is concerned, there is no objection to his enjoying his usual privileges." After such a reply even Mr. Swift MacNeill could not carry the matter farther.

MINISTERIAL ABSENTEES.

Only the other day a very pretty little comedy was enacted between the Speaker and Mr. Corrie Grant, who appeared on a Friday morning with burden of books and papers. Rising, he intimated, with some show of excitement, that he desired to ask the Prime Minister a question of which he had given him private notice.

The Speaker: The right hon. gentleman is not present.

Mr. Corrie Grant: Then may I address it to the Under-Secretary?

The Speaker: He is not here.

Mr. Corrie Grant: That being so, what remedy have I?

The Speaker: The hon. member can put the question down for Monday.

Mr. Corrie Grant: As there are forty members present, may I ask leave to call attention to the matter on the motion for adjournment?

The Speaker: The adjournment of the House cannot be made on a Friday.

Few members were present, but they revelled in the Speaker's dexterity at dissipating the idea of a grievance, and at his instantaneous erection of a barrier against every effort to advance in the path of technical disorder.

LEGISLATIVE HUMOUR.

In the Lords the session opened pleasantly, for no debate has been so richly spiced with genial banter as that which took place in the Upper House on the Scottish Small Holdings Bill. The Government had in the previous session introduced a bill on the subject, which, after passing the Commons, was rejected by the Lords at the call of the Earl of Rosebery, whose protest against the "crofterising" of the Lowlands was fatal. The Government had declared that it would be reintroduced in the next session, but before they had time to do so the Earl of Camperdown brought in a bill which simply embodied the provisions of the Government's English Small Holdings Act. Thus it came to pass that the Earl of Crewe, on behalf of the Government, had to object to give to Scotland that which the Government had previously bestowed upon England. In stating his reasons for so doing, he took occasion to speak of the difficulties of the official representatives of the Government in a House where they are always in a minority. The Lord Chancellor was in charge of the Government measure. To bring in another bill on the same subject—even though it was a replica of that passed for England—was in the view of the noble earl, to treat him with very scant courtesy. "The position of Liberal Ministers in this House can never be an easy one," he bewailed. "It has been said that this world is a school for saints, and we Liberal Ministers look upon your lordships as one of the hardest-worked classes in that school. But if this kind of

thing is going to take place, it will not only be a school for saints, but a school for martyrs."

THE PINNED BUTTERFLY.

The Earl of Rosebery made one of his happiest contributions of the session in the course of the same debate. He was filled with commiseration for the woes of his son-in-law. "Let me at once extend to my noble relative opposite," he observed, "my cordial sympathy in the extreme difficulty of the position in which he is placed. He spoke of the martyrdom which he and other Ministers underwent, and which I think they endure with tolerable complacency—a martyrdom which I, as a Liberal Minister, have undergone in my term, and which I never found of a character likely to terminate my existence. Then came a bright flash of humour; "My noble friend got out of his difficulty with the airy grace of a butterfly, but I may say of a butterfly with a pin through it. He attempted to soar over the difficulties which presented themselves, but he could not be unaware that there was perforating him at the moment the fatal embarrassment that the measure he was opposing was a measure of the Government of which he is a member." From the butterfly simile which their lordships richly enjoyed, Lord Rosebery passed to consider what the Commons would think of the introductions of Lord Camperdown's bill. Now it was to football he turned to supply an appropriate illustration: "Why, at this moment there is a bill being driven through the House of Commons with the precipitation with which a football is urged through the air by the lusty leg of a half-back, and with very much the same contemptuous action—a bill which urged towards the House of Lords, will come spinning through, the lobby, we are told, before next week is over." The bill to which the noble earl referred, the once-before-rejected Small Holdings Bill, did, as he prophesied, come spinning up the Lords, and met a like fate to that it previously encountered.

A GRETNA-GREEN ELOPEMENT.

But before the last was heard of Lord Camperdown's bill Earl Carrington, the President of the Board of Agriculture, had an opportunity for enriching the debate with some witticisms on the subject. "Lord Camperdown," he declared, "fell desperately in love with my poor little English Small Holdings Bill; eloped with it across the Border, and, with his customary sagacity, secured the invaluable services of Lord Rosebery to act in the well-known character of the blacksmith of Gretna-green. That being satisfactorily accomplished, I hope Lord Rosebery will abstain from going through the old performance of sticking us poor attenuated butterflies of the Front Bench on the pin again." But, according to Earl Carrington, the choice made by lord Camperdown was not a happy one. "The Earl of Camperdown," he told the House, "had been taken in by his inamorata, who had brought him a bombshell with her trousseau. The noble earl, the young Lochinvar, who had strained and gasped and choked over the Scottish goat, had last year swallowed not merely the English camel, but the head, teeth, hoofs, and hump."

THE BROTHERS HARCOURT.

The kinship of the actors in the little comedy which was played in the Commons the other day made it doubly diverting. Mr. R. Harcourt was concerned about providing a private room at Westminster for the chairman of the Scottish Liberal members, Mr. Eugene Wason, the portly, genial giant, who one day, as he stood towering in a House which at the moment was drenched in dulness instantaneously roused it to hearty laughter by his admission, "I am not a child." "On what principle," asked Mr. R. Harcourt of the right hon. gentleman, who is his half-brother, "should a room be allotted to the chairman of the Welsh Liberal members and not the chairman of the Scottish Liberals?" Mr. D. A. Thomas suggested that the former was leader of a separate party, and he put the cryptic query whether "this" had not long been the laughing-stock of the lobby. Then came a storm of questions. Mr. Harcourt, answering them, freely admitted that he did not know on what, if any, principle his predecessors had acted when they made an allotment how long the present practice had been in operation, why, beyond the general principle of continuity of policy, the Welsh chairman held his allotment. Mr. R. Harcourt was not to have these generalities foisted off upon him by his distinguished relative, the First Commissioner of Works. Will the right hon. gentleman, he asked again, set aside a room in the House for the chairman of the Scottish Liberal members?

Mr. L. Harcourt: I regret that there is no room available for that purpose.

Mr. R. Harcourt: May I ask my right hon. friend—(laughter)—whether he is unable to find a room on account of the nationality of the chairman of the Scottish Liberal members, Mr. E. Wason, or on account of his cubic capacity?

Mr. L. Harcourt: If at any future time I am able to secure accommodation that is sufficiently spacious and dignified for the present, or future, holder of the office I shall be glad to do so, but at present I have not even a cupboard available.

Mr. R. Harcourt: May I ask my right hon. friend whether he has not been influenced in his preferential treatment of the Celtic fringe by his hereditary Parliamentary connection with Wales.

Mr. E. Harcourt: Perhaps I had better have family notice of any further questions.

It is hardly necessary to say that Sir William Harcourt in his later days had a Parliamentary connection with Wales. But what tickled the House was the inability to provide even a cupboard for an hon. member of the "cubic capacity" of Mr. Wason

RAILWAY RETURN.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for 9 days ending 9th Jan, 1909.

	Miles open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous weeks.	To al to date.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for last 9 days and to 9th Jan. 09				
G I P Ry Section	1606·53	16,29,108		16,29,108
I M R system	1177·62	2,80,182		2,80,182
A D O Ry	125·99	33,744		33,744
Baran-Kotah Ry	13·31	358		358
Total	2923·45	19,43,392		19,43,392
Actuals for corresponding last 11 days ending 11th Jan. 08				
G I P R Section	1568·78	18,42,280		18,42,280
I M V system	1176·84	4,78,377		4,78,377
A D O Ry	125·99	40,059		40,059
Total	2870·58	23,54,716		23,54,716
Increase or Decrease (G I P R	+ 37·79	−2,13,172		− 2,13,172
I M R	+ 1·78	−1,92,195		− 1,92,195
A D O R	—	4,315		− 4,315
Baran-Kotah Ry	+ 13·31	+ 358		+ 358

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 2nd January on [illegible] Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,87,000	2,40,000	4,000	4,31,000
Or per mile of Railway	371	5 9	8	194
Same period last year	.....	....	....	....
Total for 1 week	1,87,000	2,60,000	4,000	4,51,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,79,438	2,33,713	46,475	4,59,964
Per mile of Ry. do.	357	463	92	912
Total to corresponding date do.	1,52,573	2,33,709	6,434	4,92,936
Decrease for the week			Rs	8,964
Do. to date			Rs.	8,964

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

Second Entries closed on Tuesday, 12th January.

FIRST DAY, WEDNESDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY.

THE BOMBAY CITY PLATE—Distance about 1 1-4 miles. (1st Entries 14.)
Mr Kelso's, b e m Wise Bird, (5 years)
Mr E J Marshall's, br aus g Kafferpan, (aged)
Mr Jiji's, b e g Master Theo, (4 years)
Mr Jiji's, b e g Sacricomar, (4 years)
Mr Cosens', b e h Bull Dog by Ladas Skimmery (4 years)

THE IMPORTERS' PLATE—Distance about 5 furlongs. (1st Entries 16).
Mr E J Marshall's, b aus h Melbourne by Benvoleo Frolic, (4 years)
Mr E J Marshall's, b aus g Mereworth, (aged)
Mr G B Deakin's, ch e m Best China by Worcester Royal Bess (3 years)
Mr Jiji's, br aus g Prince Lyon, (aged)
Mr Cosens', b e g Arabian Night by Jeddah Dreamland, (4 years)
Mr M Goculdass', ch e m Galloping Girl II, (5 years)

THE DEALERS' PLATE—Distance about 1 mile. (1st Entries 25).
Captain M R K Hodgson's, b a h King Cobweb 13 3 3-4 (aged)
Mr Hoosain Obayed's, ch a h Dhafer, (6 years)
Mr D Runchordass', g a h Spearmint, (aged)
Mr Abdoola Mistrys', g a h Urgent, (5 years)

THE FORT PLATE—Distance about 6 furlongs (1st Entries 23).
Mr D Runchordass', g a h Ashroff, 14
Mr D Runchordass', g a h Meerjan, 13 3 1-2
Mr Khalil Dooree's, ch a h Amood, 13 3 1-4
Mr R A Willis', g a h M V O, 13 3 3-4
Mr Pitt's, ch a h Footstep, 14

THE NEW PLATE.—Distance about 1/2 mile. (1st Entries 38.)
Mr Newton's b a h Salar 13-2
Mr Newton's g a h Sheriff 13 1 3/4
Mr Mufak's ch a h Field Marshal 13 2 3/4
Mr P H Burn's g a h Hammond 13-3
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Winchester 13 2 3/4
Mr Pitt's ch a h Pure Gem 13-2

SECOND DAY, SATURDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY.

THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP—Distance about 1 mile, 1 furlong (1st Entries 20.)
Mr Kelso's b e m Wise Bird
Mr E J Marshall's br aus g Kaffirpan
Mr Jiji's br e g Stirabout
Mr Jiji's b e g Master Theo
Mr Jiji's br e g Pelargonium II
Mr Jiji's b e g Sacricomar
Mr Cosens' b e h Bull Dog
Mr F L Potter's br aus h Volume

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs. (1st Entries 13.)
Mr J B's br e m Lovania (6 years)
Mr E J Marshall's b aus g Mereworth (aged)

THE IMPORTERS' HANDICAP.—Distance about 6 furlongs. (1st Entries 26.)
Mr E J Marshall's b aus g Lipscombe
Mr E J Marshall's b aus g Mereworth
Mr E J Marshall's b aus h Melbourne
Mr Jiji's ch e g Bucolic
Mr Jiji's b e g Sacricomar
Mr Cosen's b e h Bull Dog
Mr Cosen's b e g Arabian Night
Mr D Runchordass' b e m Coquette

THE BOMBAY DERBY.—Distance about 1 mile, 4 furlongs (1st Entries 25)
Messrs S Somjee and A A Saif's g a h Mooreed 13-3 (aged)
Mr D Ranchordass' g a h Spearmint (aged)

THE STEWARD'S PURSE.—Distance about 5 furlongs (1st Entries 13).
Mr J B's ch aus m Florrie 14 2.
Major Popham Young's ch e m Amphibia 14-1 1-2.
Messrs Scott and Marshall's bl aus m Lady Avon 14-1.
Mr E J Marshall's b aus g Hughee by Soult Goldweb 14 3
Mr J D Scott's ch aus h Yankee Boy 14-1
Mr Jiji's b e g Refresher by Pride Recollection 14-1 3-4.
Mr Jiji's b e m Lady Vic by The Victory Lady Blair 14-1 3-4.
Mr F M Garda's ch aus g Cracker 14-2.

THE TOUR DE MESURIER PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs (1st Entries 23).
Major Popham Young's b a h Surkhab 13 3 1-4.
Mr D Runchordass' g a h Meerjan 13 3 1-2.
Mr D Runchordass' g a h Ashroff 14-0.
Mr Khalil Dooree's ch a h Amood 13 3 1-4.

THE MELTON PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs (1st Entries 47).
Mr Newton's g a h Sheriff 13 1 3-4.
Mr Mufak's ch a h Royal Standard 14-0.
Mr Mahomed Beeshar's gsh Grey Moon II 13 3 1-4.
Mr Pitt's b a h Hurgon 13-3 1-2.

THIRD DAY, MONDAY, 15TH FEBRUARY.

THE FLYING PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs (1st Entries 19).
Mr J B's br e m Lovania.
Messrs Scott and Marshall's bl aus m Lady Avon 14-1.
Mr E J Marshall's b aus g Mereworth.
Mr E J Marshall's ch aus g Longchamps by Voyou Black Rock (5 years).
Mr Jiji's b e g Master Theo.
Mr D Runchordass' b e m Coquette.

THE MAHALUXHMI PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile. (1st Entries 24.)
Mr E J Marshall's br aus g Kaffirpan.
Mr E J Marshall's b aus g Lipscombe.
Mr E J Marshall's b aus h Melbourne.
Mr G B Deakin's ch e g Beaunero.
Mr Jiji's ch e g Bucolee.
Mr Jiji's b e g Sacricomar.
Mr Cosens' b e h Bull Dog.
Mr Cosens' b e g Arabian Night.
Mr D Runchordass' b e m Coquette.
Mr M Goculdass' ch e m Galloping Girl II.
Messrs M Goculdass and ANanjee's br aus m Cheeky 14 1.
Mr M Goculdass' b e m Lady Leslie 14-2.

THE SALSETTE PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs. (1st Entries 30.)
Mr Rowland's g a h Good Chance 13-3½.
Mr D Runchordass' g a h Spearmint.
Mr D Runchordass' g a h Ashroff 14.
Mr Abdoola Mistry's g a h Urgent.
Mr R A Willis' g a h M V O 13-3½
Mr F M Garda's g a h Winter.

THE GAYE CUP.—Distance about 6 furlongs. (1st Entries 17)
Major Popham Young's ch e m Amphibia 14-1½.
Messrs Scott and Marshall's bl aus m Lady Avon 14-1.
Mr E J Marshall's b aus g Hughie 14-2.
Mr J D Scott's ch aus h Yankee Boy 14-1.
Mr Jiji's b e g Refresher 14-1½.
Mr Jiji's b e m Lady Vic 14-1½.
Captain Meynell's ch e m Recovery 14-2.

THE TOWN PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile. (1st Entries 22.)
Major Popham Young's b a h Surkhab 13-3½.
Captain M R K Hodgson's b a h King Cobweb 13-3 3-4.
Messrs S Somjee and A A Saif's g a h Mooreed 13-3
Mr D Runchordass' g a h Ashroff 14-0.
Mr Khalil Dooree's ch a h Amood 13-3½.

THE MIDGET PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs. (1st Entries 31)
Mr D Runchordass' b a h Engine 13 3.
Messrs M Goculdass and Syed's ch a h Delerjung 13 3
Mr Pitt's ch a h Pure Gem 13 2

FOURTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, 17TH FEBRUARY.

THE EXETER PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs. (1st Entries 19)
Mr J B's br e m Lovania
Mr E J Marshall's b aus g Kipling
Mr E J Marshall's br aus g Kafferpan
Mr E J Marshall's b aus g Longchamps
Mr Jiji's b e g Master Theo.
Mr D Runchordass' b e m Coquette.

THE MAHALUXHMI PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile. (1st Entries 24.)
Mr E J Marshall's br aus g Kaffirpan.
Mr E J Marshall's b aus g Lipscombe.
Mr E J Marshall's b aus h Melbourne.
Mr G B Deakin's ch e g Beaunero.
Mr Jiji's ch e g Bucolee.
Mr Jiji's b e g Sacricomar.
Mr Cosens' b e h Bull Dog.
Mr Cosens' b e g Arabian Night.
Mr D Runchordass' b e m Coquette.
Mr M Goculdass' ch e m Galloping Girl II.
Messrs M Goculdass and ANanjee's br aus m Cheeky 14 1.
Mr M Goculdass' b e m Lady Leslie 14-2.

THE SALSETTE PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs. (1st Entries 30.)
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Mr D Runchordass' g a h Spearmint.
Mr D Runchordass' g a h Ashroff 14.
Mr Abdoola Mistry's g a h Urgent.
Mr R A Willis' g a h M V O 13-3½
Mr F M Garda's g a h Winter.

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Messrs Scott and Marshall's bl aus m Lady Avon 14-1.
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Mr D Runchordass' b e m Coquette
Mr M Goculdass' ch e m Galloping Girl II
Mr M Goculdass' ch e m Ianthe

THE STAND PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs. (1st Entries 18)
Mr E J Marshall's b aus g Mereworth
Mr E J Marshall's ch aus g Longchamps
Mr E J Marshall's b aus h Melbourne
Mr G B Deakin's ch e m Best China
Mr Cosens' b e g Arabian Night
Mr Jiji's ch e g Bucolee
Mr D Runchordass' b e m Coquette

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PURSE. Distance about 1 mile, 1 furlong. (1st Entries 34)
Messrs S Somjee and A A Saif's g a h Mooreed 13 3
Captain M R K Hodgson's b a g The Munshi 13 3 3-4.
Mr D Runchordass' g a h Spearmint

THE SECOND DEALERS.—Distance about 1 mile. (1st Entries 33)
Mr Mufak's ch a h Royal Standard 14 4 years
Mr A A Barramn's g a h Burtha 13 3 1-4 (5 years)
Mr M Goculdass' b a h Jadir (4 years)

THE IMPERIAL PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs (1st Entries 14).
Mr J B's ch aus m Florrie 14 2
Major Popham Young's ch e m Amphibia 14 1 1-2,
Messrs Scott and Marshall's bl aus m Lady Avon 14-1
Mr E J Marshall's b aus h Hughie 14 2
Mr J D Scott's ch aus h Yankee Boy 14 1
Mr Jiji's b e m Lady Vice 14 1 3 4
Mr Jiji's b e g Refresher 14 1 3-4
Mr F M Garda's ch aus g Cracker 14 2

THE ASIAN PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs (1st Entries 33).
Major Popham Young's b a h Surkhab 13 3 1-4
Mr Rowland's g a h Good Chance 13 3 1-2
Mr D Runchordass' g a h Ashroff 14 0
Mr D Runchordass' g a h Meerjan 13 3 1-2
Mr Khalil Dooree's ch a h Amood 13 3 1-4
Mr F Mullen's b a h Sir George 13 2

FIFTH DAY, SATURDAY, 20 FEBRUARY.

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.—Distance about 1 Mile, 5 furlongs (1st Entries 19).
Mr G B Deakin's ch e g Beaunero
Mr E J Marshall's b aus g Kipling
Mr E J Marshall's br aus g Kafferpan
Mr Jiji's b e g Sacricomar
Mr Jiji's br e g Pelargonium II
Mr F L Potter's br aus h Volume

THE MANSFIELD PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs (1st Entries 23).
Mr J B's br e m Lovania
Mr E J Marshall's b aus g Mereworth
Mr E J Marshall's ch aus g Longchamps
Mr Cosens' b e h Bull Dog
Mr Jiji's br e g Stirabout
Mr Jiji's b e g Master Theo
Mr D Runchordass b e m Coquette

THE COLABA PLATE.—Distance about 1 1/4 Miles (1st Entries 17).
Mr E J Marshall's b aus h Melbourne.
Mr E J Marshall's b aus g Lipscombe.
Mr E J Marshall's br aus g Kaffirpan.
Mr Cosens' b e h Bull Dog.
Mr Cosens' b e g Arabian Night.
Mr Jiji's b e g Sacricomar.
Mr M Goculdass' br e g Clear Artist.
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's br aus m Cheeky 14 1.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—Distance about 1 Mile 5 furlongs (1st Entries 27).
Messrs S Somjee and A A Saif's g a h Mooreed 13 3.
Mr D Runchordass' g a h Spearmint.
Mr D Runchordass' g a h Ashroff 14.
Mr Abdoola Mistry's g a h Urgent.
Mr R A Willis' g a h M V O 13-3½
Mr F M Garda's g a h Winter.

THE GAYE CUP.—Distance about 6 furlongs. (1st Entries 17)
Major Popham Young's ch e m Amphibia 14-1½.
Messrs Scott and Marshall's bl aus m Lady Avon 14-1.
Mr E J Marshall's b aus g Hughie 14-2.
Mr J D Scott's ch aus h Yankee Boy 14-1.
Mr Jiji's b e g Refresher 14-1½.
Mr Jiji's b e m Lady Vic 14-1½.
Captain Meynell's ch e m Recovery 14-2.
Final Entries close on Tuesday 26th January.

CECIL GRAY,
Secy: W. I. T. C.

BOMBAY EXTRA RACES.

5th Meeting.

HANDICAPS.

SATURDAY, 16TH JANUARY.

THE JANUARY PLATE.—About 6 furlongs.

	st. lbs.		st. lbs
Forfeit	9 12	Chevalier	8 1
Lady Metal	9 4	Sir Galahad	7 11
Admiral Crichton	9 2	Moonlight	7 4
Alruna	8 8	Rosewater	6 11

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4lbs.

THE MIDGET HANDICAP.—About 5 furlongs

Creditor	10 4	Betty	8 1
Grey Falcon	9 11	Sahoon	8 0
Rajput	9 8	Shanwar	7 12
Mudlool	9 7	Rufus	7 11
Darby	9 6	Hishan	7 6
Mint	9 2	Settler	7 5
Happy Land	9 0	Sirur	7 4
Plassy	8 11	Hullo	7 2
Mountain King	8 9	Selection	7 1
Gafal	8 8	Murhaba	6 13
Saree	8 7	Gwalior	6 11
Godolphin	8 5	Nasaralla	6 10
Disfigure	8 4	Lord Kitchener	6 6
Zari	8 4	Pure Gem	6 4
Saraband	8 2		

If top weight accepting be under 9-12 it will be raised to that amount and the others in proportion.

Forfeit for the above races due if not struck out before 6 p.m., Thursday, 14th January, 1909.

CALCUTTA RACES.

Second Meeting.

METROPOLITAN AND KING'S PLATE HANDICAPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 13.

The following are the handicaps for the chief events of the first day in the second meeting:—

THE METROPOLITAN.—6 furlongs.

	st. lbs.		st. lbs
Shamsight	9 7	Auber	7 13
Tangaroa	9 1	Picturesque	7 13
Sea Spray	9 1	Chivalry	7 13
Sermon	8 13	Posco	7 12
Wisebird	8 11	Lord Merv	7 10
Stirabout	8 10	Paddy's Darling	7 10
Metal Maid	8 6	Tana	7 9
Ebullition	8 5	Golden Gleam	7 3
Master Theo	8 3	Mereworth	7 2
Killua	8 3	Sacricomar	7 0
Annamulock	8 2	Lady Avon	6 10
Lovania	8 1	Bull Dog	6 9
Vigorous	7 13	Crossbred	6 8

KING'S PLATE.—R. C.

	st. lbs.		st. lbs.
Wandin	9 9	Saoristan	7 7
Absentee	9 1	Golden Gleam	7 5
Bantock	9 0	Melbourne	7 5
Tangaroa	8 10	Mother Goose	7 5
Kaffirpan	8 9	Hunting Horn	7 4
Pelargonium	8 8	Fair	7 0
The Master	8 4	Sacricomar	7 0
Beau Nero	8 3	Devereux	6 10
Retort	8	Kamaria	6 5
Misty Morn	7 13		

POLO.

The Alderson Tournament.

THE FINAL.

WON BY THE 26TH CAVALRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JANUARY 13.

The curtain dropped on Mrs. Alderson's Polo Tournament this evening, when the 26th Cavalry No. 1 won the four silver cups kindly presented by Mrs. Alderson. The Tournament all through evoked the keenest interest, more particularly as it was the first of its kind in Poona, and it is impossible to forget that Major Hocken, the painstaking Honorary Secretary, organised it. Major Hocken is to be heartily congratulated on its eminent success, and no less has General Alderson to be congratulated on its success. He was on the ground each evening and had his heart in the progress of the Tournament.

When the winners came up to receive their cups, General Alderson said that he would ask Mrs. Alderson to present them, with mingled feelings. Naturally he felt sorry that his team did not win them, but nothing was more certain that the best team had won. In fact, it was the youngest team that had won, and strangely enough the oldest team (his own) had been the runners up. The Tournament had given all the players an opportunity to learn the rules of polo and to be expert in playing the game. Some of them had never played polo before, but they were now thoroughly experienced in the game. He was pleased to see General Barrow present among them that evening

Before presenting the cups, Mrs. Alderson remarked that she should have liked to have presented the cups to the General, but he could not have them. Somebody else had won them. The 26th Cavalry, she added, well deserved the cups and she congratulated them on having won the Tournament. They were a grand team and had played a grand game throughout. She thanked Major Hocken for all the trouble he took in organizing the Tournament.

FIRST GAME.

R. F. A. vs. LINCOLNS.

Major Spedding.	Major Barlow.
Capt. Hannay.	Capt. Lucas.
Lieut. Wallace.	Lieut. Buller.
Lieut. Cree.	Lieut. Cragg.

Umpires.—Major Rowlandson and Captain Orton.

1ST CHUKKER.—For the first three minutes from the throw in play was distinguished by very fast up and down runs till the Gunners hit clean up to the Lincolns' posts and attempted to score, but missed. Then the Lincolns returned the compliment, and fared similarly. The rest of the time was occupied by gallops from end to end, when the chukker closed in a blank.

Lincolns ..... nil.
R. F. A. No. 1 ..... nil.

2ND CHUKKER.—The Lincolns' forced the pace from the start and arrived well within shooting range of the Gunners' posts. On two successive occasions they shot for goal, but hit behind the line. The Gunners had their innings next, and finding themselves in front of the Lincolns' goal Wallace galloped forward and scored.

R. F. A. No. 1 ..... 1 goal.
Lincolns ..... nil.

3RD CHUKKER.—Barlow was the first to meet the ball and to hit it along to the Gunners' end, where the Gunners collared it and ran it down to midfield. Once there the Lincolns were quick to drive it back to the Gunners' posts, where Barlow got on to it and hit a goal. A minute after the chukker closed.

Lincolns' ... ... 1 goal.
R. F. A. No. 1 ... ... nil.

4TH CHUKKER.—A series of gallops up and down the field characterised the opening phases of the chukker, till Buller hit up to Barlow, who cleared down to the Gunners' posts and struck for goal, but missed, when the Gunners came up and saved the situation. A minute later the game was up.

R. F. A. No. 1 ..... nil.
Lincolns ..... nil.

Score—
R. F. A. No. 1, plus 4 ..... 5 goals.
Lincolns, plus 2 ..... 3 goals.

SECOND GAME.

DIVISIONAL STAFF VS. 26TH CAVALRY NO. 1.

Major-General Alderson.	Lieut. Moir.
Major Martin.	Lieut. Summers
Major Hocken.	Lieut. Mowatt
Lieut. Aga Cassim Shah.	Jem. Hakum Singh

Umpires—Captain Layard and Major Bremner.

1ST CHUKKER.—The Cavalry at once ran down to the Staff end, where Summers got on to the ball and scored. The next instant Hakum Singh got a chance at the Staff end, but in striking for goal just missed. Then the General was away with the spheroid at a clinking pace, but before he could go very far Mowatt caught him up and returned the ball to the Staff end, where Moir met it and struck for goal, but the shot went an inch off the mark. Moir, however, was not to be denied his game and the next moment he hit a goal.

26th Cavalry No. 1 ..... 2 goals.
Divisional Staff ..... nil.

2ND CHUKKER.—Mowatt was on to the ball from the throw in and hit up to the Staff, where Martin galloped up and saved a dangerous situation by getting it away to midfield. From here Summers returned it to the Staff, but Cassim Shah pulled the fat out of the fire by running away and passing it on to the General, who hit up to the opposite end, and then followed a considerable amount of up and down play till the chukker ended.

26th Cavalry No. 1 ..... nil.
Divisional Staff ..... nil.

3RD CHUKKER.—Soon after the start a foul was proclaimed against the Staff, and in hitting out from behind the line the General swept down the field to the Cavalry end, but he missed his final shot for goal, when Hocken galloped up and hit past the posts. The Staff continued to worry the Cavalry after this, and Martin was within an ace of scoring but he too missed fire. The Cavalry next cleared to the opposite direction where Moir got on to the ball and sent it flying over the posts.

26th Cavalry No. 1 ..... nil
Divisional Staff ..... nil

4TH CHUKKER.—The General was the first to make headway for the Cavalry, but he missed as he got along. Then Summers coming up behind hit back to Moir, who hied away to the Staff goal and scored. A minute later the chukker and game ended.

26th Cavalry No. 1 ..... 1 goal
Divisional Staff ..... nil

Score—
26th Cavalry, scratch ..... 3 goals
Divisional Staff, scratch ..... nil

SCORES.

The following are the scores of the different teams:—

Wins.—26th Cavalry No. 1, 10; Divisional Staff, 8; 26th Cavalry No. 3, 7; 26th Cavalry No. 2, 5; R. F. A. No. 2, 5; Sappers, 5; Miners, 5; R. F. A. No. 1, 3; 127th Baluchis, 3; R F. A. No. 1, 3; M. I. No. 2, 1; and M. I. No. 1, 0.

BILLIARDS.

Weiss in Igatpuri.

Mr. Weiss, who has recently been providing the billiard loving people of Bombay with some fine exhibitions, arrived in Igatpuri on Tuesday. In the evening he gave Mr. Evans 500 in 800 and being in great form won by 173.

In addition to a break of 102 he made a magnificent one of 241. The latter was a marvellous piece of work 237 being off the red with seventeen consecutive losing hazards.

GOLF.

Ladies' Amateur Championship of India.

THIS event commenced at Calcutta on Tuesday of last week and lasted till Friday. The conditions were similar to the Men's Championship, only instead of the first sixteen qualifying, the number was reduced to four. With such a small entry a qualifying round seems superfluous and hardly gives a good player a chance. One little mistake may put the best player out of the Championship altogether. If a qualifying round is one of the necessities then why not make it 36 holes?

The course at Tollygunge was in excellent order and the greens very good and true. It seems a pity, however, that during the finals on Friday the greens on the new ground should have been deluged with water. It made putting extremely difficult and uncertain.

There were 18 entries of which only 15 competed and 11 returned cards.

The scoring was on the whole very good indeed and some excellent rounds were recorded.

The best return was 94 by Mrs. Lamond Walker. This is a Ladies' record for the course and included a brilliant 4 at the second hole. Mrs. Windsor came next with 100, Mrs. Begg 101, and Mrs Holdsworth Hunt 102. Lady Maud Warrender who was expected to come near winning the event failed to qualify. One lady who should have come near qualifying took, we hear, no less than 8 shots in a bunker. We should recommend those who are uncertain of their bunker play to make use of Rule 11 which says that "a ball may be lifted from any place on the course under penalty of two strokes.'

The draw for the first round or semi-final was:—

Mrs. Walker vs. Mrs. Windsor.
Mrs. Hunt vs. Mrs. Begg.

Mrs. Walker and Mrs. Begg started favourites but as will be seen failed to retain their form and were both defeated by their respective opponents.

The following is the result of the qualifying round:—

Mrs. Lamond Walker, Calcutta	94
Mrs. Arthur Windsor, Hanger Hill ...	100
Mrs. H. C. Begg, Calcutta	101
Mrs. Holdsworth Hunt, Calcutta ...	102
Lady Maud Warrender, Rye	104
Mrs. Meredith, Killiney	108
Miss Main, Hillfoot	110
Miss E. M. Smith, Calcutta	110
Mrs. Cobbold, Calcutta	116
Mrs. Martelli, Calcutta	122
Mrs. Beaman, Barrackpore	123

Mesdames. Elton, Goodall, Swan and Youngson did not return cards.

FIRST ROUND

Mrs. Begg and Mrs. Holdsworth Hunt had a ding dong game and there was nothing to choose between them up to the 11th hole. Mrs. Hunt then put on a spurt and won the 12th and 13th. The next hole was halved and Mrs. Begg won the 15th making her 1 down and 3 to play. The next two holes were divided and Mrs. Hunt winning the home hole, won the match also by 2 holes.

Mrs. Walker played very steadily but Mrs. Windsor improved her play of the first day and proved too much for her opponent. She took the lead from the start and playing very sound golf stood 3 up at the turn. Each won the next two in turn, but Mrs. Windsor annexed the 15th which won her the match by 4 up and 3 to play.

FINALS.

The final round was played on Friday between Mrs. Holdsworth Hunt and Mrs. Windsor. On the form displayed during the earlier stages it was thought Mrs. Windsor, who was steadily improving her game, would probably just pull off the event.

Mrs. Hunt, whose home green is Nairn, one of the best courses in Scotland, is a plucky player and never acknowledges defeat. She plays almost in the invariably with iron clubs and drives a very straight ball. Her putting is the weak feature of her game and this is due to want of time in studying her putts.

Mrs. Windsor is a pretty player, though her drives are little over a half swing. Her approaching is the best part of her game and most effective also. Her short putts are uncertain and she lost several opportunities by missing fairly easy putts. Both players walked much too fast with the natural result that they often arrived at their ball out of breath and consequently topped or duffed their shots. The round was completed in the marvellous timing of one hour and forty minutes. Some of our friends in the Men's Championship might take a hint from this though this is rather on the side of rushing things. The match started by Mrs. Hunt annexing the first hole but matters were squared at the next. Mrs. Hunt again took the lead at the third but again Mrs. Windsor brought the game to square. She won the sixth also in a perfectly played 4 making her 2 up. Mrs. Hunt, though, won the long hole and the next and the short hole being halved the match stood all square at the turn. Mrs. Hunt came to grief at the tenth, putting her second into the tank but after dropping she put a nice approach just short of the green. Mrs. Windsor drove short and found the bunker in her second. A pretty approach put her on the green and holing out in 5 became 1 up. The eleventh seemed to trouble both players, as after getting on the green, almost within holing distance in their thirds, they both putted very carelessly and after going all round the hole, the hole was eventually captured by Mrs. Windsor in 6 to Mrs. Hunt's 7. Mrs. Windsor played the next hole badly. After a good drive she approached very short and played another still short. Mrs Hunt, on the other hand, drove well and laid her second nicely on the green. A good putt put her in the lip of the hole and the hole fell to her in 4 to 5. Mrs. Windsor 1 up.

The next hole, both had good drives and seconds and both lay on the edge of the green in three. The putting was again weak and a half in 6 resulted.

Mrs. Hunt pulled her drive at the fourteenth into the tree but the ball dropped clear. Mrs. Windsor drove well but topped her second badly. Mrs. Hunt played a pretty approach her ball running over the hole and stopping about five yards past the hole. Mrs. Windsor recovered nicely and with a pretty chip lay on the green and putted dead for 5. Mrs. Hunt failed to get dead in her next and Mrs. Windsor therefore became 2 up and 4 to play.

At this stage it looked as if Mrs. Windsor was going to have it all her own way as at the next Mrs. Hunt sliced her drive into the rough. She recovered wonderfully, however, and eventually won the hole in 5 to 6.

The sixteenth tee was well forward and Mrs. Hunt played this hole splendidly. After a nice drive she put her approach on the green to the left of the green and ran up her chip dead. Mrs. Windsor seemed nervous and missing a putt the match became all square and 2 to play.

At the next Mrs. Hunt was again in difficulty her drive reaching the edge of the tank. Luckily her ball was playable and she put a nice mashie shot just short of the bunker. Mrs.

BY THE WAY.

THE PROROGUING OF PARLIAMENT.

The proroguing of Parliament is a prosaic ceremony now that the Sovereign no longer attends. If the King were to revert to the former practice of proroguing in person the same ceremonies would be observed as when he is present at the opening of a session. Not since August 12, 1854, has Parliament been prorogued by the Sovereign in person. Ever since then it has been prorogued by a Commission under the Great Seal directed to certain peers. The attendance of the Commons is "desired" by the House of Lords—if the Sovereign were present they would be "commanded,"—and when they arrive, headed by the Speaker, the Lord Chancellor informs both Houses that the King, "not thinking fit to be personally present," has caused a Commission to be issued under the Great Seal for giving the Royal assent to bills. The Commission is read and the Speaker delivers the money bills to the Clerk of the Parliament, who comes to the bar to receive them. The Royal assent is signified in the usual manner, after which the Lord Chancellor reads the King's Speech.

A VANISHING PRIVILEGE.

Incidentally the non-attendance of the Sovereign at the prorogation has robbed the Speaker of the Commons of a cherished privilege—the rare opportunity for him of making a speech. When the Speaker in the old days presented the Supply Bills to the Sovereign on the prorogation-day it was the custom for him to deliver an address, in which he not only adverted to the most important measures that had received the sanction of Parliament during the session, but, if he felt so inclined, commented upon what had been done or left undone. In 1854, the last occasion on which Queen Victoria was present at the prorogation, she had to listen to an address from Mr. Speaker Shaw-Lefevre afterwards Viscount Eversley, before she could deliver her Speech from the Throne. If the King had been present recently no doubt Mr. Lowther would have revived the practice of a speech from the Speaker, and it would have been a speech in which everybody would have been much interested

'EAR 'EAR.

The mayor of a certain northern town, whose speeches are, for sufficient reasons, usually prepared and typewritten by his secretary, sometimes allows himself to preface the reading of them by a few words of his own. The contrast between the two portions of the speech is always very marked, and the result is sometimes disastrous. A few days ago he was presiding at an organ recital. "Ladies and gentlemen," he commenced, "this 'ere organ that we 'ave come 'ere to 'ear—." Then he paused as if in want of a word. "Ear, 'ear!" suggested a voice from the gallery. During the laughter that followed the worthy mayor fell back on his manuscript and kept to it closely for the rest of his speech.

A SLIGHT SLIP.

The above reminds a correspondent of another Mayor who extemporised the peroration. In this case the scene was a municipal banquet in honour of a distinguished foreign visitor, and to the Mayor fell the duty of proposing the health of the guest. He proposed it, from a typewritten manuscript, in strikingly happy terms, only boggling a trifle over some of his secretary's more sustained flights. Then, laying down the copy of his speech and removing his eyeglasses, he added, earnestly, "Gentlemen, I cordially agree with all that is written there."

THE NEW BISHOP OF STEPNEY.

Father Waggett, of the Cowley Brotherhood, who has been spoken of in connection with the Bishopric of Stepney, is reputed to be quite the fastest speaker of all the popular preachers in the Church of England. Some time ago he said that in his early days he could hardly find a shorthand writer who was equal to taking down his sermons. "but now," he added, "I find I am beginning to go a little slow." Father Waggett is one of the best known "special" preachers in the Church, and one of his favourite studies is the relation of science to religion. A series of sermons on "Darwinism" by him is now in course of publication. He is well known in Manchester as a preacher at St. Ann's Church and the Cathedral.

CHRISTMAS AND THE TAXI-CAB.

The driver of the taxi-cab gave me an option (writes "R." to a home contemporary: "Shall we use the taxi, sir, or shall I leave it to you?" I am a stickler for straight dealing, and decided for the automatic distance register. The driver, with something like a sigh, started it working and we went on our journey. At the end I was curious to know why he had offered me the choice. He told me that some of the registers behaved in an eccentric way occasionally and registered impossible fares—sometimes too much and sometimes too little. But that is only the excuse for offering the rider his choice, "It's Christmas time, sir," continued my cabman, "and gentlemen are more generous than the registers when we leave it to them. You've made a good bargain, sir. The register on my cab has never gone wrong yet. Too accurate for me, sir, unless—." I understood, and, after all, it was Christmas time.

JUNIOR TOWN COUNCILS.

Manchester is not the only town to boast a "Junior Council" writes the "Manchester Guardian." Birkenhead's Junior Town Council has been in existence for fully five years, with Mayor, committees, Town Clerk, and various officials, in regular order. The junior assembly have annexed the coat of arms of the senior body, though it must be added that they have repaid the theft by sending two members of the Junior Council to take part in the senior deliberations. The Mayor of the Birkenhead Junior Council attends church annually, and the lesson for the day is sometimes read by the Town Clerk. Just at present the juniors are congratulating one another on the adoption of their scheme for a covered market by the real Town Council, and the success of their agitation is likely to add zest to the next mayoral reception, which is usually a highly interesting function.

DR. GRACE AND GLOUCESTER CRICKET.

Dr. E. M. Grace's resignation of the secretaryship of the Gloucestershire County Cricket Club leaves that club, for the first time in its history, without any member of the famous cricketing family associated with it. The County club was founded about 1868 through the efforts of Dr. Grace, the father, and for many years his sons virtually constituted the Gloucestershire team. There were four of them—Dr. Henry Grace, born 1833, died 1895; "E. M.," who is now retiring born 1841; the great "W. G.," born 1848; and "G. F.," born 1850, died 1880. There was also a "W. G." junior, who played for Cambridge and Gloucestershire. He died in 1905. "E. M." made his first appearance as far back as 1864 (two years before his brother "W. G." appeared), playing for England against Surrey. He played regularly from that year up to 1892. Although nothing like so brilliant a player as his famous brother, he was a consistent run-getter, and was accounted one of the finest fielders of his day, especially in the old position of "point."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

ON FURS AND ACCESSORIES.

The combinations of fur and lace so popular this season have charm, previded they are well arranged. Only the other day I was struck by the effect of a long coat of ermine cut in panels held by entredeux of heavy guipure lace. The small tails of the ermine bordered the panels, and small ruches of tulle edged them between the insets of lace. The extra wide sleeves were of the same composition, and finished with points which were tasselled in black and white. White fox furs with ermine tips sewed into them look very pretty, if decidedly astificial, and the decoration of chinchilla with bands of velvet and lace insets would tend to lessen the price of a coat were not the lace real of necessity.

CHEAPER ADDITION.

This addition of velvet or lace to fur, however, enables some people to make up furs of far less cost than those which are entirely pelt. Quite charming sets are thus composed of velvet with bands of fur introduced lengthwise down the muff and round it. A dainty muff of extra size, shown to me as a specimen of the latest from Vienna, was composed of small ermine skins set on lace head upwards, the tails forming the border of the muff. The necklet for wear with this was more a jabot of lace than anything else, and it had its edging of ermine ending in two small skins which formed ends and were held by an immense buckle in old Italian paste. The combinations used with these fur bands need not of necessity be black, but colours work in with good effects. Persian lamb, or broadtail, admits of a decoration of brocade when another fur is not used. The brocade ought to be on black with the introduction of gold and possibly a colour. This, with chinchilla cloth in any colour, but more particularly grey, is excellent. A wonderful evening mantle might be composed entirely of a rich figured chiffon velours, one of those of a dark ground with masses of deep toned flowers, or with great scrolls of a conventional design, forming the upper part, fully gathered, and caught on a yoke of velvet. The whole lower part of this confection might be of dark fur, which need not be sable but might very well be one of the cheaper qualities. Mink would look very well with an upper part of which the groundwork was brown and the decoration perhaps glowing dahlias in russet tones.

THE TOQUE.

The marabout toque never looks so well as when set deep on the head with the hair dressed to appear fully under it behind. A woman with ruddy hair wears the brown marabout toque to perfection, and its upspringing ospreys are especially becoming to one who is neither tall nor short but just hits the happy medium. Parisians have gone, as they always do, from one extreme to another, and the very last cry in toques in the French capital looks neither more nor less like anything else than a pill-box with a twist of handsome ribbon round it and a bunch or flowers. The bunch of flowers is greatly in vogue and appears everywhere. With a correctly worn Directoire the bunch of flowers ought to be natural, for the flowers worn at that period were lavish and always natural. Many women do wear their favourite flower constantly. A white cloth gown, worn with white fox furs and a while marabout toque, looked very well the other day on a fair woman, who had put a bunch of violets in the high waist of her gown, appearing under the cutaway coat, and another on her monster muff. Fringe is being more and more used by the best artists in dress, and always in deeper and heavier makes. Fur garments are sometimes edged with fringe instead of fur tails, and a few of the new fur scarfs have wide borderings of fringe, which is repeated on the muff that accompanies them. The coat sketched is one of the newest fur ones with inserted bands of lace. The fur is really sable, and the lace guipure. The toque is marabout bordered with a "coulisse de velours." The trimming is a "fantaisie de Paradis" held by a crete. The stole is chinchilla, and the muff cloth to match the coat or costume worn and bordered which bands of chinchilla. Just at this season of the year one is able to appreciate to the full the advantages of what is known as "Pirle" finish on a cloth. It has the invaluable quality of preventing the material to which it is applied taking harm from the rain. A cloth so treated will not shrink, cockle, or spot. "Pirle" is not one of the waterproofing substances, but is invaluable to those who have to spend any time out of doors, while the clothes which one uses for winter sports remain far more serviceable and good-looking if they are "Pirle" finished.

HOW IT FEELS TO FALL HALF A MILE.

What it means to have your balloon suddenly explode 3,000 feet above the earth, and unceremoniously hurl you half a mile through space has recently been graphically described by A. Holland Forbes, one of the aeronauts who manned the ill-fated American balloon in the recent international races in Germany. The miraculous part of the narrative is the fact that neither the writer nor his companion were injured in the least by the escapade. As quoted in the New York "Sun," he says:

We didn't think much of the accident while it was happening—there was no time for that. I had just remarked to Post how well the balloon was working when the noise of the explosion came. Post coolly looked aloft and said, "Forbes, she's gone." I looked overhead and instantly comprehended our danger.

We were up exactly 2,900 feet as the instruments showed. We came down that 2,900 feet in two minutes. I grabbed the ropes and tried to parachute down. We fell 1,500 feet like a piece of lead. We threw out sand thirtyeight bags—I had a ton of it in the balloon—a bag at a time. We were going down so fast that it appeared that the sand was going up in the air past us as we fell.

After some mighty speedy work, I got the ropes into shape. Underneath I saw an apartment house. It seemed to be coming right up from the earth to meet us, and it was coming fast. I never shall forget Post as he was then—the coolest man I ever saw. When he got sight of that mansard roof coming up to us he reached over and said, "Goodby, old man." We shook hands, and that's all there was to it. Then we struck.

The car of the balloon went crashing through the roof of that apartment house, tiles, lathing, plastering and all, and we found ourselves unceremoniously entering a lady's bed-room. Fortunately she was not at home. She was at the balloon grounds, among the other 80,000 or so persons who had gathered to see us start. The crowd was a mile square.

The Kaiser sent a motor-car to us with one of his adjutants, and the military and police helped to disentangle us from the rigging. They expected to find us dead, of course, but we were not hurt a bit, and the Kaiser sent us a box for the opera the following night.

THE opening of the Meerut Rifle Meeting this year was attended by a singular contre-temps. This is nothing less than the loss of all the ammunition specially manufactured for the Meeting at Dum-Dum, which has miscarried on the Railway, apparently somewhere between Ghaziabad and Meerut.

MEN AND MATTER.

LORD RIPON'S RECORD.

Lord Ripon, who took a prominent part in the Licensing debate in the House of Lords, bears a remarkable facial likeness to his late chief, Mr. Gladstone. He entered the House of Commons as Viscount Goderich, in 1852, when he was barely twenty-five, and before he reached thirty he found himself in Upper House and in office. In this he has created an astonishing record, for he has sat, with but one exception, in every Liberal Cabinet since Lord Palmerston's last Administration, the exception being that of Mr. Gladstone's second Government when the Marquis was Viceroy of India.

MR. HALDANE NOT TO BLAME.

There is a good story told of what somebody said to Mr. Haldane at a dinner party the other day. The "somebody" was really a well-known old lady of strong Tory sentiments, who for years has been renowned in society for her out-spoken opinions. Unlike some other old ladies who shine in the upper circles for their hard-hitting speeches, her wit is never ill-natured. In short, she stings but does not stab. She is not only the daughter of one distinguied general, but the widow of another, and the present Government's higgledy-piggledy of the Army is one of her favourite topics for scornful invective. It was the first time she had met the Liberal Secretary for War, and she waited till after dinner in the drawing-room when there was quite a crowd gathered about her. "Do you know, Mr. Haldane," she said, "that I really blame Lord Loreburn for your Territorial Army, the disbandment of those splendid battalions of Regulars, and the destruction of the Volunteers. It's all his fault. We can thank him for it all." "I'm afraid," was the reply, "that I cannot quite see how that can be. He has never even suggested one of those measures." "No, so much to his credit. But if he hadn't been in the way, you would have been made Lord Chancellor."

THE EX-PREMIER'S JOKE.

Mr. Balfour is a man of the subtlest wit, of keenest-edged satire, and the driest humour. That is why some people say that he never makes a joke. It is because they are too dull-witted themselves to comprehend the fineness of the delicate points he makes. It is seldom, therefore, that he condescends to make a joke so plain that everyone can see it. In other words, the sort that Scotsmen are not supposed to require having fired at them from a cannon. The story goes that the morning after the result of the Chelmsford election was made known, he chanced to meet two members of the Cabinet, who are also members of the Reform Club. They were talking together with very dismal faces. "Cheer up, my friends," he said. "There is no occasion to be unhappy. The pendulum is swinging back so fast that we shall be having 'Tariff' added to the name of your club before we know it."

AN ANCIENT SUSSEX FAMILY.

Sir Walter Balfour Barttelot, whose name has been before the public lately in connection with the letting of some shooting in Sussex, belongs to one of the most ancient families, not of Sussex only but of England. The founder of the family was Adam Barttelot who served as squire to a knight named Brian at the battle of Hastings, and afterwards settled down at Stopham and married the heiress of the de Stophams, and the same roof-tree has covered them century after century, The aisle and walls of the little parish church are covered with their brasses and monuments, many of which commemorate deads of valour and daring, and various stones marked with crosses cover those who fought in the Crusades. According to an ancient pedigree in the possession of the family, John Barttelot, Adam Barttelot's descendant, took the Castle of Fontenay in France, for which Edward the Black Prince gave him a castle for his crest; and the swan which also surmounts the Barttelot coat of arms originated in the fact that the family possessed the hereditary right of keeping swans on the river Arun. The family records have been carefully preserved, and mention many quaint and curious facts. One of the Barttelots, for instance, was disinherited for eating a pigeon on Good Friday!

THE PRESENT BARONET.

The present baronet is the son of the late Sir Walter Barttelot, who fell at Retief's Nek, in 1900, while gallantly leading his company of the Royal Sussex Regiment in aetion and the grandson of the first baronet, who for many years represented his division of West Sussex in the House of Commons. He is in the Coldstream Guards, and unsuccessfully contested a seat in Essex at the last General Election In appearance and manner he is a typical Barttelot, and although still a very young man (he was a minor at the time of his father's death) shows promise of a brilliant career. Like many other Sussex landowners his rent-roll has suffered from the universal agricultural depression. Stopham House is unfortunately not the only country mansion whose owner has lately let it to strangers for the first time in its existence. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the Barttelots could ride from Stopham to Horsham on their own property, and from time immemorial have discharged the duties of their position with credit, neither seeking nor receiving any recognition of their services to the State until Queen Victoria bestowed a baronetcy in 1875 upon the popular member for West Sussex.

CALIFORNIA'S FIRST BANKER.

Mr. Mills thus became, practically, California's first banker, the other small concerns setting up the claim of bank being little more than buyers of gold dust or assay offices, while the Mills bank did a regular legitimate banking business in deposit accounts, foreign exchange, etc. The bank prospered, and eventually was merged into the new gigantic banking corporation, known as the Bank of California, which afterwards became the controlling financial power in the State. From its inception up to the period in the beginning of the eighties when the bottom fell out of the mining stock market, no enterprise or undertaking of any scale of importance could be attempted on the Pacific Coast, with any hope of success, that did not first consult the powers that managed the affairs of the Bank of California. There were nominally, the directors, but really Mr. D. O. Mills and his able lieutenant, Mr. W. C. Ralston. These two men actually "ran" San Francisco, and through it California for many years. In 1860 the famous Comstock Lode of silver ore was discovered, and it was in the acquisition of some of the best of the mines on the lode and in the manipulation of their shares on the stock market that Mr. Mills made the greater part of his fortune. There was, perhaps, one other power all through those years that held its own against the might of the bank, and soon became a veritable thorn in its side. That was the quardrilateral firm of Flood, O'Brain, Mackay, and Fair, who, beginning in a small way with what was known as the Hale and Norcross mine, gradually, became possessed of the world-famed "Big Bonanza.' This was not one mine, as is so often misstated, but a great discovery of almost pure silver in what was the "Consolidated Virginia and California" mines belonging to the Flood and Mackay group of capitalists.

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Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
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MOTOR TYRES, ACCESSORIES and FITTINGS stocked in large variety.
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18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 200.
ALSO MADE IN ST. SILVER CASE AT Rs. 75 TO 85.
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THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM
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A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
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STEEL RAILS, STEEL SLEEPERS
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THE OLD FAMILY DOCTOR

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 2 Annas. Can be had at all Bombay Co...

A POPULAR CLERGYMAN

Sciatica, Stiffness, Nervous and Muscular Fatigue—

The remarkable public appreciation of the important letters appearing in this announcement week by week, is due to the absolute reliability of the experiences narrated. The very people we all know and feel we can trust, in whose word we have implicit confidence, those people, the Doctors, Nurses, Clergymen, come forward and emphatically assure us of the exceptional efficacy of Phosferine. Recently it was the Matron of an Ipswich Infirmary, then followed the striking testimony of Dr. Butler, and now in to-day's letter the Vicar of a large parish recognises the innumerable benefits which unfailingly result from a course of Phosferine. This last correspondent, the Rev. W. Thwaites, says that he found Phosferine to be of the greatest value in remedying and preventing Sciatica, and also particularly serviceable in dispelling nervous and muscular fatigue, and strengthening the system generally. Such frequent assurances from Clerical and Medical sources, of the energising properties of Phosferine, not only guarantee its remedial effects, but also enable readers who select the famous nerve tonic, to anticipate certain recovery and avoid suffering, loss of time, and worry of uncertain results.

Totally disappeared.

The Rev. Wm. Thwaites, Egremont Rectory, Cumberland, writes:—"I have found from long experience that Phosferine is of the greatest value, for not only throwing off a threatened attack of Sciatica, but for enabling me to accomplish any great physical strain (like a long cycle ride) with ease and comfort. For some weeks back I have had a peculiar stiffness in my joints, arising from hard cycling I thought, but I dosed myself with Phosferine with the result that within 24 hours the pain had gone. Phosferine gives strength to the nervous and muscular system and as a rule I can feel the benefit in five hours."—July 6, 1908.

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Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Brain-Fag
Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

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Coleman's Wincarnis for exhaustion, nervous debility and especially during convalescence after a lingering illness. Its great value lies in its unique power of invigorating the blood thus supplying new strength and stamina to the entire system. Its wonderfully bracing tonic effect prevents both physical and mental breakdown and fortifies the body against infection and disease.

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Sole Manufacturers—COLEMAN & Co., Ltd., Norwich and London, England. Agents in all the principal towns in India and Burma.

WINCARNIS

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JAN. 12, 1909.] [BOMBAY, JAN. 13, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus. Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	33 9/16	1/16
3 do. Rentes	94 3/4	unchgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98 1/2	unchgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	83	unchgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	24 3/16	1/16
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 15/16	1/8
do. in New York ...	52 1/2	1/8
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·12 1/2	1
do. do. Berlin....	20·43 3/4	1/4
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 1/2	unchgd.
Discount Bank of England Rate	2 1/2	since 28th May 08
do Short London Bills		unchgd
do. 3 months' sight.	2 1/2	unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight....	2 1/2	unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ..	2 3/4	unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ..	2 7/8	unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 3/4	1/4
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2	1/4

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 15/16d. unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/10 3/4
*Closing tone of Silver :—China Banks buying.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Good demand.
Futures	... Steady.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Firm.
Total Sales ...	10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 300 ,,
Imports	...44,500 ,,
Mid-Americans	...5·18+10
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 9/16 unchd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-F	F.-M	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
4·97	4·95	4·95	4·93	4·93
+05	+04	+04	+03	+04
June-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
4·93	4·92	4·83	4·78	
+04	+03	+03	+03	

New York :—

Receipts at U.S. Ports	79,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	43,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain. ...	37,000 ,,
Do to Continent	23,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—9·50 unchgd.	

Futures—Month of Mar 9·15—05 { Advanced early on firm Southern Spot market and improved demand and declined later owing to commission house liquidation.

Do. do. May 9·14—05

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—9 3/16 Steady.
Futures—Month of Mar. 9·23—03
Do. do. May 9·28—07
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

LONDON, 12th January 1909.

NEILL BROTHERS REPORT.

Would rather raise than lower our estimate Mill Stocks 2,500,000.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	d.	4	3/32
F. G. Broach	d.	4	3/16
Good Broach	d.	4	1/4
Fine Bhownagger	d.	4	3/16
F. G. Bhownagger	d.	4	1/4
Good Bhownagger	d.	4	5/32
Fine Oomras	d.	4	3/32
F. G. Oomras	d.	4	1/4
Good Oomras	d.	4	5/32
Good M. G. Oomras	d.	4	5/32
Fine M. G. Oomras	d.	4	3/32
Fine Bengals	d.	3	15/32
F. G. Bengals	d.	3	3/4
Good Bengals	d.	3	3/4
Fine M. G. Bhownagger ...	d.	4	1/4
Good Khandeish	d.	4	1/4
F. G. Khandeish	d.	4	3/32

WHEAT.

White choice Karachi C. I. F. 33 3/4 May-June—London—Done—Canal.
Red Karachi C. I. F. 33 1/4 May-June—London—Done—Canal.
Tone of Wheat.—Easier.

WHEAT.
SOUTH AMERICAN.
Barletta Rasa.—35—Feb.-March—Nearest Value—Done.

AUSTRALIAN.
South Australian.—36½—Jan.-Feb.—Value—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Tone of Rapeseed.—Steady.
Linseed :—
Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 42 3/4 Feb.-Mar.—Antwerp—Value—Canal.
Tone of Linseed.—Firmer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—7¼ 1-8 unchgd.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber 5s. 1d. Value.
Metals :—

Copper Braziers	£74
Yellow Metal	6 3/16d.

Arrivals :—
"Colaba."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [13TH JANUARY, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
2 Bundles Rupees	5,000	Muscat ...	National Bk.
1 Bundle Sovs ...	300	Mahomerah.	A.M. Meer
Rupees ...	2,000		
3 Bundles Sovs ..	7,500	Busreh...	
Rupees ...	7,400		

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 6 per cent, ,, 26th Nov.
Bank of Bombay... 6 per cent. ,, 10th Dec.
Bank of Madras ... 7 per cent. , 12th Jan.
Money :—
Borrowers for two months at 5 per cent. per annum.
Exchange :—
To-day being Council Bill day the Banks as usual close early for exchange business. The Market opened unchanged at 1s. 3 15-16d. T. T. but 1s. 3 31-32 T. T. is still available in some quarters but there are only small buyers. Credits are still very scarce but Banks refuse to take bills under 1s. 4 5-32d. three months' sight. Far Eastern rates are quieter.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 3 15-16d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 31-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 1-4d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	169½
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	138
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	131
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	173 1-2

Government Paper :—
The market opened to-day at 94 1-2 ready and 94 5-8 for the settlement and closes 1-16 lower in both positions. There is very little doing in the bazaar. Calcutta market is advised as 94 1-2 ready and 94 11-16 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	94·7
1st Settlement	,,	94·9

Bullion :—
Bar silver in London on Tuesday was 1-16 down for ready at 24 3-16 and 1-8 down for forward at 23 15-16. The New York quotation was 1-8 down at 52 1-2. Locally there has been a reaction and ready bars, which opened at 62 ex duty, have fallen to 61 9-16, and to 61 13-16 ex duty for the settlement. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs.	a.	p.
Australian Bar Gold	24	4	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	3	0
English Shield Sovereigns	24	1	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	15	3	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	61	9	0
	61	13	0

COTTON.

Our market opened easier with good Broach at Rs. 227 1-2 and fully good Bengals Rs. 177 1-2. There has been a quieter tone with more disposition to sell, but buyers are less eager, and business in the bazaar has been comparatively small. There is little doing on export account for forward delivery. At the close the market is quiet but steady as under.

In ready cotton the demand runs chiefly on Bengals and high class Oomras for shipment, while mills are also buying Bengals and some stapled Oomras and Khandeish. The demand at Colaba was moderate.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	232/3	Mar. 08
Good M. G. Broach ...	227	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	214	Jan. 09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	206	,,
Fine M. G. Khaasgaum-Akola ...	197/8	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	197/8	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia	185	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	182/3	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	196	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	187/8	,,
Fine. M. G. Bengals ...	178	,,
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	226	May 09

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Easier.	
Estimated Sales	12,000	bales.
Total Imports	17,000	,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May
4·93	4·91	4·91	4·89

—04.

May.-June	June-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
4·89 —04	4·89 —04	4·89 —04	4·89 —03	—04

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The Market is quiet but steady and we quote as under :

Ready	Rs.	8	4	0 B.T.
April-May	,,	8	0	0 R.T.

Rapeseed :—
There is little doing and prices are easier. We quote :—

Brown Delhi, Apl.-May ...	Rs.	7	11	9
Yellow Gujerat ,, ...	,,	8	3	0

Gingellyseed :—
The market is steady, but there is less demand. We quote :—

Sold White 85 p.c.	Rs.	47	0	0
Mimbara	,,	48	0	0
White Khandeish	,,	48	8	0
Delhi-Beawar	,,	45	0	0

Poppyseed :—

Ready	Rs.	9	9	0
April-May	Rs.	9	10	0 R.T.

Tone—steady.

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs.	30	0	0
April-May...	,,	5	14	0 R.T.

Tone—Quiet.

Cottonseed :—

Ready	Rs.	25	0	0
Jan.-Feb.	,,	24	8	0

Tone—Quiet.

Mowrasseed :—

Ready	Rs.	6	12	0 B.T.

Tone—Steady.

Groundnuts—

Jan.-Feb.	Rs.	42	0	0

Tone—Firm.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, April-May ...	Rs.	5	8	0 R.T.
White Karachi January ...	,,	6	10	0 R.T.

Tone—Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,192 1-2 C.D
India	73 C.D.
Indian Specie Bank	57 C.D.

Mills :—

Century	340
David	440
Kohinoor	827 1-2 Feb.
Manockji Petit	3,317 1-2 ,,
New Great Eastern	213¾
Standard	1,400
Jamshed Mills	185

Presses :—

New Mofussil	640

Miscellaneous :—

Bamankua Manganese ...	5 1-2
The B. E. S. & T. Co. Ord. ...	128
,, ,, Pref.	155 1-2
Bombay Flour Mill ...	910
Bombay Steam Nav. Ord. ...	350 Feb.
Central India Mining	375
Treacher & Co	625

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Dholka	107
Ahmedabad-Prantej	577 1-2
Amritsar-Patti	122
Tapti-Valley	422 1-2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	22,347 bales.
Wheat	75,023 cwts.
Linseed	1,142 ,,
Rapeseed	1,839 ,,
Gingellyseed	19,513 ,,
Poppyseed	324 ,,
Groundnuts	4,085 ,,
Castorseed	1,534 ,,
Rice	38,608 ,,
Myrabollams	10,437 ,,
Cottonseed...	17,568 ,,
Mowraseed...	327 ,,
Gram	nil
Joowar	302 ,,
Maize	1,083 ,,

CALCUTTA COAL MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 13.

More coal share auctions took place to-day, but a firmer tone is apparent. The coal business done includes: Barabeni, 21½, 22, 22½, and 22¾; Equitable, 72½; Gopalichuck, 11½ to 12; Jumoti, 13 to 13½; Kosoonda and Nyadee, 46½ to 50½; New Birbhoom, 15½; New Telturiya, 10¾ to 24; Auckland, 7; Union, 20¼ (auction); Reliance, 30 to 33½; Raneegunge, 23½ to 24½; Phulariland, 6¼; Oriental, 7¼; Parasea, 5¼; New Birbhoom, 44½ to 46; Matigara, 9¾ to 10; Phularitand, 6½; and Oriental, 7¾.

London Quotations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 13.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by special cablegram, dated London, 13th January :—

Mines.	Share.	Paidup	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold...	£1	0s.	£0 11 9	£1 14 3
Balaghat (Ord) ...	£0	7s. 6d.	£0 4 6	£0 5 6
Balaghat (Pref) ...	£10	...	£0 14 3	£0 15 9
Champion Reefs...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	£0 6 0	£0 7 0
Hosur Gold ...	£1	15s. 4d	£0 0 7½	£0 0 10½
Dec. G. F. Dev ...	£1	5s. 0d.	£0 0 4½	£0 0 7½
Dhar. Gold Mines.	£1	£1	£0 2 0	£0 3 0
Dharwar Reefs ...	£1	£1	£0 1 0	£0 1 6
G. F. Mysore ...	£1	£1	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Glenrock, Ind.....	10s.	9s. 9d.	£ Nil	£0 0 3
G. F. Dharwar ...	£1	£1	£ Nil	£0 1 9
Hutti ...	£1	£1	£0 18 9	£1 1 3
Hyderabad Dec ...	£3	£3	£0 18 9	£2 1 3
Ind. Mines Syn ...	4s.	3s.	£ Nil	£ Nil
Kempinkti New...	5s.	5s.	£0 0 4½	£0 0 7½
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£4 13 3	£4 18 9
Mysore Reef Ord..	£1	£1	£0 0 4½	£0 0 7½
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Mysore Wynaad....	£1	19s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
N Anantapur ...			£0 4 6	£0 5 6
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 5 0	£1 7 6
Ooregum (Ord) ...	10s.	10s.	£0 1 4	£0 15 0
Ooregum (Pref) ...	10s.	10s.	£1 1 0	£1 2 0
Barana Ruby Ms...	£1	12s.	£0 7 6	£0 8 6
Sangli Mines Ld...	£1	Ds.	£ Nil	£0 0 3
N Mysore Mang...	£1	15s.	£1 7 6	£1 1 0

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1908-1909 :—

	Imports.	Gold Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Nov. 1908—			
Weight in ounces..	84128	55062	29066
Value in rupees...	52 91593	3143798	2147795
To the end of the month of Nov. 1908—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	883846	516249	367597
Value in rupees...	55787207	29439357	26347840
	Imports.	Silver. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Nov. 1908—			
Weight in ounces.	9026674	623131	8403543
Value in rupees...	14239738	1267975	12971763
To the end of the month of Nov. 1908—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.	65215354	6019358	59196496
Value in rupees...	111063090	13389971	97673119
	Imports.	Total. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Nov. 1908—			
Weight in ounces	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees...	19531331	4411773	15119558
To the end of the month of Nov. 1908—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees...	166850297	42829338	124020959

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1908-1909.

	Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas Rupee Standard) In the month of Nov. 1908. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars ...	.....	2843420	2843420
Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	1360464	569629	1930093
Native State coin received for re-coinage into British Rupees	.....	.....	.....
Purchased Bullion received for Govt. coinage ...	.....	.....	.....
	Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas Rupee Standard). To end of the month of Nov. 1908. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars ...	.....	8111584	8111584
Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	11147248	6944267	18091515
Native States coin received for re-coinage into British Rupees	.....	.....	.....
Purchased Bullion received for Govt. coinage ...	.....	.....	.....
	Coined and Examined. In the month of Nov. 1908. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale)	.....	379053	379053
Straits dollars (Tale)	.....	.....	.....
Rupees	6600021	2247731	8847752
Half Rupees & small silver coins (value in rupees) ...	245039	.....	245039
	To end of the month of Nov. 1908. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale)	.....	2701786	2701786
Rupees	9700034	7563628	17263662
Half Rupees & small silver coins (value in rupees) ...	3238546	.....	3238546

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 11TH JANUARY, 1909.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount to be remitted during 1908-09..£18,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1908 to 9th Jan. 1909, by Council Bills £8,062,545
,, ,, ...by Gold..... £240,248
Balance to be remitted from 10th Jan. 1909 to 31st March 1909 .....£10,197,207

A SENSATION has been caused in Japan by the discovery of a gigantic sugar smuggling scheme which is being carried on between Luzon, one of the Philippine Islands, and Japan. Twenty-five thousand bags of Philippine sugar have been already confiscated.

THE Sheriff of Madras has received the following telegram from the Italian Consul-General in Calcutta.—"I am conveying to His Majesty the King of Italy the tenor of your kind telegram. His Majesty will highly appreciate your kind and generous works and deeds, for which allow me to express my deep-felt gratitude."

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,492½
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 ,,	73
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 ,,	1,545
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 ,,	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100	100	6 ,,	5
	O. 50	50	1¼ ,,	181
Specie Bank	100	50	6 ,,	57
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 ,,	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 ,,	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 ,,	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75¼ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	585

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		303
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	½ c-o	14
Rack Bay Bath.....	50	50	6	35
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	131
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	320	9,300
Bombay Burma Quarter share.....	625	625	82½	xd 2,325
Bombay Burma New			300	440
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	15½
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.	128
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nill.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	910
Bombay Land and Building ...	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	350 Feb.
	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	265
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	375
Delhi Flour	200	200	16	187
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yrp.c.17	125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	21
John Roberts and Co	25	25	Nil	8 annas
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining.....	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 212
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	il.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	50	p.c. 18½	183
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10	55
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	490
Shivrajpur	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	24
Syndicate.....	B. 10	10	Nil.	17
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8	80
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron & Steel Co., Limited.....	O. 75	£ 15	...	dis. 7
	D. 20	20	...	
	P. 150	40	2dis	73
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 286
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 33
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	625

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	480
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	157½
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Bezar Manufacturing	200	200	20 xd	190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	630
Bombay Dyeing and Manufa turing Co.	250	250		615
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	505
Century	100	100	50	340
Central India.....	500	500	85	1,680
Chinn	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575½
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,125
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	80	920
Connaught	500	300	25	230
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	780
Crescent	100	100	5	111½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,080
David	250	250	20	440
Ebrahim Pabany.....	250	250	10	180
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	600
Empress	500	500	25	350
Fazulbhai	250	250	10	295
Finlay Mills	250	250		262½
Framji Petit	1,600	1,000	75	1,660
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Globe Manufg.	1,000	1,000	25	200
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bullough	500	500	25	437½
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	15	140
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	25	640½
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	345
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	185
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	800
Kohinoor.....	500	500	25	827½
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80	1,520
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,317½
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,100
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	,,	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	213¾
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	785
Phœnix	100	100	5	107½
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	645
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	820
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	1,055
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	600
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,525
S. Mahratta.....	250	250	20	210
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,400
Sun	250	250	25	150
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd 1,370
Textile.....	500	500	30	xd 1,200
The Ebrahim Pabaney Mills				180
The Fazulbhai Mills				265
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,800
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	900
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	107½
Bombay Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City	200	200	14	175
Colaba	1,000	1,000	30	315
Fort.....	475	475	.....	276
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	.....	500
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	130
Khandeish.....	250	250	20	150
Khanganm	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	.....	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	.....	260
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	640
New Berar	500	500	40	487½
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	25	450
Surat City	1,000	600	20	235
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	500
Wadhwan	150	50	10	155

C & B

BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT

TABLE DELICACIES,

Sole Agents for Lea & Perrin's WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PICKLES, SOUPS, JAMS, JELLIES, POTTED MEATS, MALT VINEGAR, SALAD OIL..

Celebrated Oilmen's Stores.

In Special Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL.

BUY SILVER.

Reprint from the *Bombay Gazette*, 25th December, 1908.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

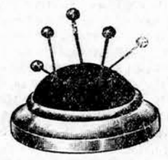
BUY SILVER.

"Buy silver" is the advice of the hard headed City man to his wife when she goes forth on a present buying expedition just now. Silver is extraordinarily cheap and silver goods for presents are reckoned to be a good investment. The price of silver during the last few days has been lower than it has been ever since March, 1903, and when the inevitable rise comes those who have bought silver this year will find that their money has been laid out to full advantage.

The reproduction of antique designs, including those of classical Greece are in request and table silver in the early English style is being ordered. Restraint and studied simplicity are the characteristics of English silver both decorative and for the table.

The inspection of our stock is solicited.

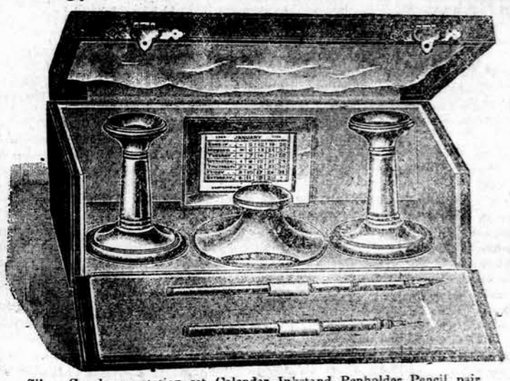
Silver Everlasting Blotter Rs. 36.


Silver Pin Cushion. Rs. 2-8 and 4.

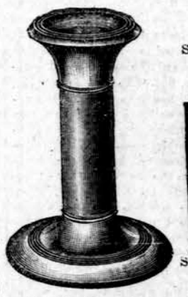
Silver Pin Stand. Rs. 9.

Silve Cigarette Cas R. 25.

Silver Cabinet Rs. 19. „ C.D.V. „ 5.


Silver Cased presentation set Calendar, Inkstand, Penholder, Pencil, pair Candlesticks. Rs. 67.

Silver Novelty Cigarette Case. Rs. 32.


Candlesticks, Silver Pair in Case. Rs. 35.

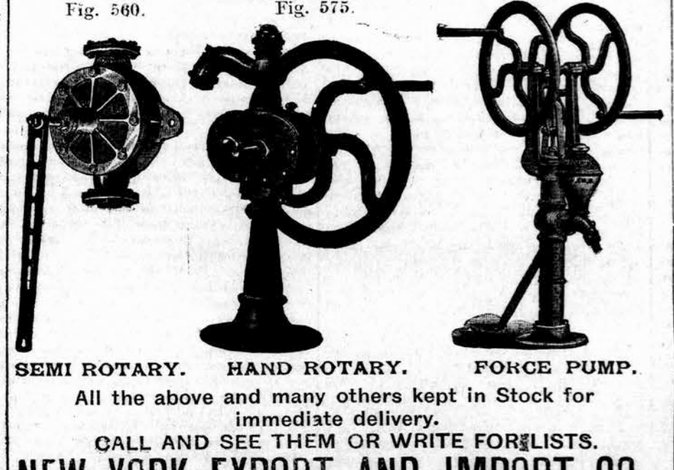
Crystal Glass Silver mounted Inkstand. Rs. 14.

Silver Cabinet. Rs. 13.

MARCKS & Co., LTD., THE PREMIER JEWELLERS OF WESTERN INDIA. BOMBAY & POONA.

PUMPS! PUMPS!! PUMPS!!!

We are Headquarters for Hand Pumps, OF ALL KINDS.



SEMI ROTARY. HAND ROTARY. FORCE PUMP.

All the above and

MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, 7TH JAN.—The results of the recent shooting for the Rivett-Carnac Trophy have reached Bangalore. The match, which is fired under the auspicies of the Indian Volunteer Rifle Association, was competed for during December. Nearly forty teams in various parts of India and Burma entered, and the Trophy has been won for the fourth year in succession by the 2nd B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers with the very good score of 734 points, or only 3 points less than the total with which they won the trophy last year. This score gives an average of 91·6 points per man, which is excellent, considering that the distances were 200,600 and 900 yards. I give below the details of the shooting relating to the first sixteen teams. The lowest score is 504 which was put up by a Squadron of a Corps of Mounted Rifles. The best individual score in all the competing teams was made by Sergeant-Instructor Percharde, of the Burma Railway Rifles (Mandalay), his total being 98. He receives the I. V. R. A. Silver Medal. Scores :—

	200 yds.	600 yds.	900 yds.	Tl.
2nd B. B. and C. I.....	249	246	239	734
H. W. R.	247	243	232	722
E. I. R. V.	259	241	221	721
2nd B. B. and C. I.....	250	248	219	717
Burma Volr. Rifles.....	245	234	222	705
E. I. R. V.	248	233	227	708
1st Punjab V. R.	247	227	227	701
Cossipore Arty. Vols.....	248	229	218	695
Sind V. R.	243	231	220	694
Lucknow V. R.	245	222	220	687
Rangoon Port Defence...	237	223	223	683
1st B. B. and C. I.....	238	220	224	682
E. I. R. V.	237	210	226	679
K. G. F. Volr.	247	231	193	671
N.-W. R. V.	240	224	207	671
Bangalore R. V.	240	219	212	671

The following are the scores of the Winning Team :—

	200 yds.	600 yds.	900 yds.	Tl.
Sergt. Lashary	31	30	33	94
Sergt. P. Carthy	32	31	31	94
Clr.-Sergt. Taylor	31	32	30	93
Lance-Sergt. Hesling....	31	32	30	93
Lance-Sergt. Westropp ...	32	31	30	93
Sergt. McDougall	32	30	29	91
Clr.-Sergt. Boyce	30	33	28	91
Corpl. Bell	30	27	28	85
Total...	249	246	239	734

THE NEW EXTENSION.

A very interesting ceremony, or rather a series of ceremonies, was performed to-day at the new Northern Extension of the Civil and Military Station. It was the occasion of the opening of three public buildings, the School, the Moore Market and the Annasawmy Moodelliar Dispensary, the foundation-stones of which were laid nearly two years ago, and all of which are Rai Bahadur B. P. Annasawmy Moodelliar's gifts to the Extension. A big shamiana had been erected for the occasion and herein a large gathering assembled, among those present being the Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Fraser, the Resident, Mr. T. B. Copeland, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Moore, Major Standage, Colonel and Mrs. Bromfield, Mr. T. Puttana Chetty, Mr. Hajee Ismail Sait, Mr. H. V. Nanjandiah, Mr. P. Hannyngton, and Khan Bahadur Abdul Rahman.

The Resident, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Moore and Mr. Copeland having taken their seats on the platform, Mr. Annasawmy Moodelliar addressed the Resident in a speech, in which he outlined the objects for which the School, Market and Dispensary had been built by him, and requesting the Resident and Mr. and Mrs. Moore to declare the various buildings open. A move was then made to the new School, which is a commodious building of very attractive appearance and consisting of a large centre hall and four class-rooms with a broad verandah running round the structure, which stand on a three feet high basement. The front entrance door to this building was opened by Mrs. Moore with a silver key which was presented to her by Mr. Annasawmy Moodelliar and the building was declared open. The party next proceeded to the Market and Mr. P. L. Moore performed a similar ceremony in regard to these buildings. The Market consists of three structures substantially built and well adapted for the purpose for which they are intended. Lastly the company walked over to the Dispensary, another very handsome building properly fitted up with all appliances necessary and surrounded by a pretty garden. This was, in a similar manner, opened by the Hon'ble Mr. Fraser who subsequently made the following entry in the Visitor's Book :—"I have the greatest pleasure in declaring open this Dispensary, which has been presented to the new Extension by Rai Bahadur Annasawmy Moodelliar, and I trust that the blessing which he is thus cenferring on his poorer neighbours may be returned a hundred-fold on to his own head and that he may enjoy long life and perfect health."

THE RESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Everybody then returned to the shamiana when the Resident made the following speech :—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—The three ceremonies which Mrs. Moore, Mr. Moore and myself have performed to-day, at the invitation of Rai Bahadur Annasawmy Moodelliar, in the opening of a School, a Market and a Dispensary may be regarded as marking the semi-final stage of completion of this small off-shoot of the Civil and Military Station, which we prefer to call the new Extension instead of Paparaddipalayam, the old name of the locality, and, it may, perhaps, be of some interest to devote a few words to recalling what the new Extension was designed to accomplish and how it is meeting our anticipations.

As you all know, it was the yearly recurrence of plagne in the C. and M. Station which led Colonel Sir D. Robertson in 1902 to draw up a large scheme for the demolition of the worst congested areas and the opening up of new extensions of the town. The Government of India were good enough to come to the financial assistance of the Municipal Commission, and on the 8th January, 1906, just three years ago to-morrow, a beginning was made with the present instalment of the larger plan. The work consisted of two parts which were undertaken simultaneously. First, the opening up a portion of Blackpully by driving roads through its most congested slums, and, secondly, the acquisition and preparation of this new site for the accommodation of people displaced from Blackpully and other poor parts of the town.

In the result we have obtained, practically, not one but two new suburbs, for the demolition by the authorities of parts of Blackpully has led the landlords to rebuild the houses which remained standing, and I would recomend any one who is interested to see how much has been effected to stand, as I did yesterday, on the roof of one of the houses of Blackpully in the old part which is now about to be dealt with and contrast the original rookeries with the improved portion of that quarter lying alongside. When the second instalment of demolition is completed, Blackpully will become a new town and cease to be a reproach to the Municipal Commission of Bangalore.

As regards the Extension itself, the idea has been to give the inhabitants the maximum of air and space, and the houses, however small are all detached so that the density of the population will work out to under 50 per acre as contrasted with about 350 per acre, in congested localities. The Extension at present comprise 288 houses to accommodate 395 families, besides 60 small houses built by the Municipality at rentals as low as Re. 1 a month, which brings the total number of families for which accommodation exists up to 455. There is the room for the 131 families already displaced from Blackpully and also for the 305 families occupying 223 houses which are now about to be demolished in that quarter. The present population is 823. The houses, as you will have seen for yourselves, are mostly small, the object held steadily in view being to provide here, not fine villas for the well-to-do, but cheap healthy house for the humble tenant classes who overcrowd the old bazaars. But small though they are, the houses have all been built on modern sanitary lines under the supervision of our excellent Municipal Engineer, Mr. Stephens, and it ought, I think, to be one of the healthiest townlets in India.

So far plague has not succeeded in invading it, and the conditions have designedly been made adverse to the rat establishing himself here on terms of domestic familiarity with the inhabitants. In this connection I shall have a word to say when we come to the next function on this afternoon's programme, namely, the Cat Show.

The success which has been achieved in founding this Extension is, in my opinion, no small thing, considering the novel nature of the experiment and the limited funds at Mr. Moore's disposal, and it is entirely due to a cordial co-operation of the leading citizens of Bangalore wsth the officials, which is most creditable to all concerned. From the first, men like our friend Rai Bahadur Annasawmy Moodelliar, Rai Bahadur, Maigandadeva Moodelliar, Hajee Ismail Sait, Mr. Ratna Singh, Mr. Swaminatha Pillay and Mr. Kumarasawmy Naidu and Mr. Royappa have allowed themselves to be enthused by Mr. Moore, the Collector, Khan Bahadur Abdul Rahman, and Mr. Stephens, and I never pay a casual visit to the Extension without finding some or other of them on the spot busy with the officials and devoting their time to the progress of the place with the same keenness as if it were a private estate. That the money which they have invested in sites and building will bring them in a satisfactory return I hope and expect; but, none the less, I recognise that it is largely public spirit which gave their enterprise this direction and made them in some cases subordinate their own ideas to the special purpose with which the Extension has been promoted by Government. The carefully-tended infant will now, I hope, be able to progress by itself, and a spontaneous movement of the population may be expected in this direction. The removal of the slaughter-houses of the neighbourhood of the Extension, and the probability that a railway station will be opened in its midst, make me hope that the present settlement will prove a centre around which private enterprise will create a steadily widening extension and that Government will be enabled in time to carry out the whole scheme for the improvement of Bangalore, by treating other quarters of the town in the same way as Blackpully has been treated. If this result be attained, it will be in no small measure due to the fact that this suburb is now being provided with the attractions of a Market a School and a Dispensary, thanks to the liberality and public spirit of Rai Bahadur Annasawmy Moodelliar, who has built these institutions at his own cost. The simultaneous gift of facilities for feeding the body in health, curing it in sickness, and training the minds of the young is characteristic of the broad-minded philanthropy of our respected fellow-citizen, who has already laid the C. and M. Station under so many obligations for the expenditure of his time, labour and money in the interests of all classes of his fellow-countrymen. On behalf both of the people of the C. and M. Station and of Government, I now thank him publicly for his fresh services to the comminity (Cheers).

The company was then garlanded and presented with bouquets after which the Cat Show was proceeded with. As the Resident said, this Cat Show was all his own idea and he offered prizes for the best cats, not because he loved felines, but because he disliked rats, and as rats were considered the primary cause of the plauge infection being carried about, he thought the best way of destroying rats was by encouraging the keeping of good cats. A very large variety of cats was then shown; there were old cats and kittens, sleek ones and lean ones, well-bred cats and the reverse, and these were judged by the Resident, Mr. and Mrs. Moore and Mr. Hannyngton and prizes were distributed according to their rat-killing ability. The function terminated with the taking of group photographs and music by the Band of the B. R. Volunteers.

THE M. E. MISSION.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

Yesterday evening the Ladies' Aid Society held a reception in the Methodist Church at Richmond Town, Bangalore, to meet Bishop J. E. Robinson and the members of the Conference. Refreshments were served to the many ladies and gentlemen who had turned up in large numbers. At the meeting which followed, Miss Benthein, the Principal of the Baldwin Girls' School, Mr. J. H. Stephens, Engineer of the Corporation of the Civil and the Military Station, and Miss Simonds, made short speeches, and accorded a hearty welcome to the Bishop and the members of the Conference. The Bishop, in reply thanked Mr. Stephens and the ladies, who welcomed him and the other Missionaries, and said he was very much pleased that the Bangalore people were always very kind to visitors. He then referred to the Indian Christian Members of the Conference, to whom Mr. Stephens in his address specially accorded hearty welcome. The Bishop said that, since his landing in India, he has always taken a very deep interest in the growth of the Indian Christian community, and now since his return from America, he took an even deeper interest. He next dwelt on Lord Morley's latest Budget, said that as true friends to India the Missionaries were as pleased with Lord Morley's concessions as Indians were. He next touched upon the great benefits which the Indians were enjoying under the British flag. India had the cheapest and the quickest means of locomotion, much better than in America. He stated that the Rev. Karl Anderson and his wife would go on furlough in a few days, as they very much needed a change, and added that though the members of the congregation might regret the departure of their beloved Pastor, he was sure that some suitable person would be appointed to take his place.

THE HYDERABAD FLOODS.

At 6-30 p.m. in the same place, a meeting was held to narrate the history of the Hyderabad floods. The Rev. A. H. Baker, of Chudderghaut, was in the chair, and the Rev. W. D. Schermerhom, Miss E Evans, and Miss Wood gave graphic accounts of the floods and the means which the Missionaries took to rescue the people and give them appropriate relief.

THE CONFERENCE SESSION.

The Conference Session began again at 9 a.m. Bishop Robinson presiding. The members of the Conference were all present, including the Rev. A. E. Ogg, who arrived here this morning from Madras.

The Rev. P. V. Roberts, the Assistant Secretary, read the minutes of the previous day, which were approved.

The Rev. A. H. Baker announced the death of Mr. M. W. Walker, late of the Bangalore Bank, who was a great friend of the Methodist Missionaries and it was unanimously resolved that the Rev. K. Anderson and the Secretary of the Conference be instructed to send a letter of condolence to Mrs. Walker, in the name of the Conference.

The Rev. J. B. Buttrick was appointed as the Conference Treasurer for the current year, and then several gentlemen were appointed to send accounts of the Conference to the religious papers of America which are connected with this denomination, and also to the local secular papers.

The Rev. W. L. King, Superintendent of the Hyderabad District, read his annual report, which showed that there were two boys' and three girls' boarding schools in his district, and 37 day schools with 834 children. There were on the whole 1,021 baptisms, and the total native Christian community amounted 3,151. Medical work was carried on at Bidar in the Nizam's Dominions, and a better hospital is to be equipped there soon, through the generosity of some kind friends in the United States. The Zenana Mission has three girls' boarding schools, and where men could not enter the women connected with the misson enter, and preach Christianity. The Government of H. H. the Nizam has granted certain lands to the Missionaries free of tax, as long as the Mission uses them, for the buildings of the Zenana Mission, and for a prospective hospital in Hyderabad. One of the boys of the Mission got the Medal last year in all Sunday School examinations.

The Rev. J. B. Buttrick, Superintending the Bangalore District, next read his report. He stated that there were 74 baptisms in his district, and he placed special emphasis on the fact that Indian Ministers should be used more for the conversion of the Indian people. There were 124 boys in the Baldwin Boys' School with 62 more as day scholars. The new two-storeyed building, known as the Oldham Hall, will be completed in a few days, and that will be one of the finest buildings in Bangalore. In the Baldwin Girls' School there were 41 boarders and 57 day scholars, Miss Benthein being the Principal. In the absence of a male Missionary, belonging to the Parent Board, Miss E. Toll is working at St. John's Hill. Mr. Buttrick next referred to the work in the Kolar District, where there are 500 Native Christians. These people are the results of the patient and devoted labours of Miss L. H. Anstey, who during the great famine of 1877, picked up the famine-stricken men and women and the orphan children, and established a Mission there. In 1890, she handed over to Bishop J. M. Thoburn all her immense property, including many acres of land, and all her people. Mr. Buttrick added that there were 100 boys, and 107 girls in the Kolar orphanages. A Theological School of a high Standard will soon be established there. The Industrial work under the Rev. W. H. Hollister was prospering, and furniture of the best matarials is made. The Government of Mysore is giving monthly grants to this institution. Miss Holland, and Miss Maskell are doing Zenana work among the Mahemedan women of Kolar, and the Government are about to give the Mission a nice site to build a hospital for women. A retired Police Officer was recently admitted into the Church at Kolar.

It was moved, seconded and carried "nem con" that the next Conference be held at Vikarabad, in the Nizam's Dominions, in the first week of December next.

In the afternoon, the different Standing Committees were active in their work, and the Conference will sit again at 9 a. m. to-morrow.

SOUTH MYSORE.

Saklaspur, 7th Jan.—The dry spell which began after the rain that fell at the end of October has at last been broken by some light showers of 10 to 15 cents on three days from the 1st to the 3rd instant. One estate, however, near the Western Ghauts reports a thunder shower of 30 cents on one day. The clouds have now disappeared and the usual east wind has again set in, much to the relief of planters and ryots who do not require rain at this time. It is generally thought, however, that the rain has not been sufficient to cause any harm worth mentioning especially as so much dry weather preceded it.

There is a brisk demand for coffee in the local market, and a few transactions have already taken place at prices ranging from Rs 177 to Rs. 182, while some have alreay sold all their pounded coffee for delivery in Mangalore at the end of February. The improvement in the market is very welcome after the low prices that have been ruling for the last two or three years. For cardamoms Rs. 35 per maund of 28½lbs. has been obtained for one or two large lots of superior quality; but Rs. 30 has been the ruling figure.

The distress prevailing in the Maidan portions of the Provinces is evident locally by the number of beggars and others wandering about—obviously strangers to this part of the country — and the herds of starving cattle which are being driven to the Western Ghauts for pasturage. The price of rice is 5 to 6 seers and ragi 8 to 9 seers per rupee. The letter by "Planter" was a moderate statement of the conditions prevailing; in the opinion of many it might have been even more strongly worded and yet have remained well within the bounds of truth.

"Onlooker's" letter regarding the necessity of the Arsikere-Mangalore Railway being more apparent than ever is also fully endorsed by all those who have a lengthly experience of this part of the country.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Smyth, I.M.S., Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of Mysore, visited the Station on the 4th instant to inspect the Dispensary, with a view to increasing the accommodation which is so inadequate to the growing needs of the District. It is understood that Government will be advised to provide this to a certain extent for the present, and that further and larger improvements will be undertaken if the public gives greater support than is now the case.

The Arsikere Police deserve credit for the clever detection of the thieves who stole Mr. J. G. H. Crawford's dressing case from a cart between Arsikere and Hassan. Most of the contents of the case were found hidden under a heap of stones, but they had been rendered valueless by the ravages of insects Messrs. H. D. and A. Middleton have bagged another very fine tiger on the Western Ghauts. It was observed at some distance crouching in the long grass and a stalk was at once decided upon. It was soon discovered, however, that the tiger was engaged in playing the same game and shadowing his pursuers, and from the emptiness and condition of his internal economy at the "post mortem" there can be little doubt that, in dire straits for food, he seriously intended appeasing his appetite with a biped for lack of his usual prey.

Mr. R. W. Scaldwell, of the Public Works Department, who has just been transferred to Nunjangode, did good work while in charge of this Division. Although the season has been a trying one for the roads, owing to the want of rain, the general expression of opinion is that they have never been in better condition. Mr. Scaldwell has been called away on special duty, and it is hoped that he may return to the Division on its completion.

COIMBATORE.

Coimbatore, 6th. Jan—Mr. Lionel Vibert, I.C.S., is returning from Home with Mrs. Vibert, and takes charge of the office of the Collector and District Magistrate from Mr. F.C. Parsons, who has been appointed to act as Collector of Malabar. Mr. Vibert is not new to this District, as he was a Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Pollachi some years ago, and was in 1906 Acting District and Sessions Judge for over four months.

Mr. H. T. Reilly, I.C.S., has taken charge of the Pollachi Sub-Divison from Mr. C. G. Austin, I.C.S.

The Christmas lectures for all the female teachers employed in Government Girls' Schools in the Southern Circle began on the 28th December, and one expected to last till the 15th instant. There is a large attendance, and many of the teachers have been housed in the old Taluq office buildings and Sub-Magistrate's office. Miss C. M. Lynch, the Inspectress, superintends the arrangements with her assistants, and opened the lectures in the Government Training School for Mistresses, Coimbatore.

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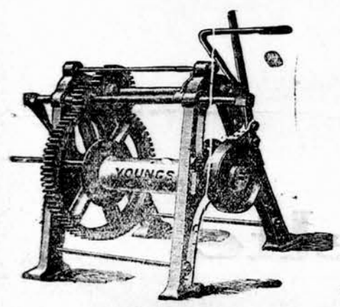

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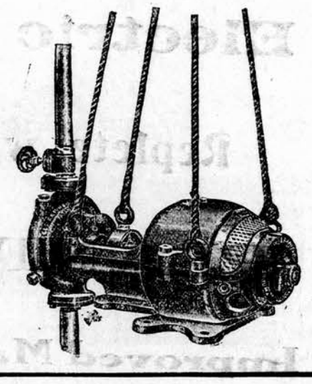

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